FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 102 *23 May 1980*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Bulgarian Delegate Addresses UN Disarmament Committee BB 1
Romanian-Swedish Document at UN Disarmament Committee BB 1

ALBANIA

Tirana Radio Reports on Muskie Press Conference B 1
Algerian Envoy Abdul Hamid Adjali Arrives B 1
Foreign Minister Nase Receives Colombian, Algerian Envoys B 1

BULGARIA

Dos Santos, Mozambique Delegation Arrive in Sofia C 1
Soviet Foreign Ministry Delegation Visits 19-22 May C 1
Stanishev, BCP Delegation Visits Finland C 1
Todorov Receives Hungarian Planning Chief Huszar C 1
Lukanov Departs for Romania on 'Business Visit' C 1
Economic Protocol With Hungary Signed in Sofia C 2
Todorov Receives Departing Italian Ambassador C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 21 May]
Yotov Receives Departing Chinese Ambassador C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 21 May]
Briefs: Military Attaches in Varna C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Federal Assembly Reelects Husak President for 5-Year Term D 1
Nomination Proposed by CPCZ [Bratislava PRAVDA 21 May] D 1
Paper Views Nomination [Bratislava PRAVDA 21 May] D 4
National Front Discusses Candidacy D 6
Lenart Presents Proposal D 7
Federal Assembly Joint Session D 8
Strougal Assembly Address D 8
Election, Participants Reported D 13
Husak Replies to Congratulations on Reelection D 13
CPCZ Presidium Approves Results of Paris Meeting D 14
Bratislava PRAVDA Lauds Brezhnev-Giscard Meeting [Bydzovsky, 21 May] D 14
Havlin Addresses Prague Scientific Conference D 16
CPCZ's Haman Elected Deputy to Federal Assembly Chamber D 17
[Bratislava PRAVDA 20 May]
Fojtik Addresses Political School Rally [Bratislava PRAVDA 20 May] D 17
Slovak Government Committee Discusses Economic Results D 18
[Bratislava PRAVDA 21 May]
Trade Union Seminar Discusses Economic Issues D 18
[Bratislava PRAVDA 21 May]
Finance Minister Answers Questions on Economic Measures D 19
[VECERNI PRAHA 15 May]
Lenart Visits Agricultural Establishments in Trnava D 20
Briefs: Chomutov Coal Mine; Floods in South Moravia; Sowing Results D 20

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Party-Government Declaration Issued on Warsaw Pact Meeting E 1
SED Central Committee Meets, Sets Date for Party Congress E 3
Honecker Address E 3
Congress Date, Agenda E 9
Communique on Session E 9
Resolution on Party Elections E 10
Resolution on Congress Delegates E 10
FRG Radio Editor's Accreditation Request Refused [DPA] E 11
Sindermann, Axen Attend African Unity Day Meeting E 11
Agreement With Nicaraguan News Agency Signed E 11
NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Reports Installation of Catholic Bishop [19 May] E 11
Briefs: Trade Meeting With USSR; Deliveries to Arab Countries; E 12
ADN-Tanzanian Agency Agreement; Soviet Culture Delegation Visit;
ADN-Mozambique Agency Cooperation; Congolese Delegation Departure;
Talks With Romanian Minister

HUNGARY

Mehes Receives Vietnamese Delegation F 1
Party, Government Officials Address Election Rallies F 1
Lazar Address in Diosgyor F 1
Nemeth, Trautmann in Ujpest F 3

POLAND

Gierek Receives French Foreign Trade Minister G 1
Economic Cooperation Talks G 1
Sejm Discusses Housing Construction Problems G 1
Council of Ministers Recalls, Appoints New Officials G 2
[SLOWO POWSZECHNE 22 May]
Democratic Party Plenum Appoints Officials [SZTANDAR MLODYCH 20 May] G 3
Defense Minister Addresses 'Outstanding' Officers G 3
[ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 20 May]
TRYBUNA LUDU Reports Measures Against 'Unsatisfactory' Managers [20 May] G 4
Selected Consumer Goods Price Hike Reported [TRYBUNA LUDU 21 May] G 5
Briefs: Economic Symposium G 5

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Chairs Political Executive Committee Meeting H 1
Moroccan Minister Benali Concludes Visit H 4
Ceausescu Receives Iranian Central Bank Governor H 4
Niculescu Receives Bank Governor H 5
Ceausescu Receives Australian Communist Party Leader H 5
Foreign Minister Andrei Receives UNIDO Director H 6
Oprea Receives PRC Vice Minister of Machine Building H 6
Verdet Receives Bulgarian Deputy Chairman Lukanov H 6
Further Meetings H 6
Chinese Historical Exhibition Opens in Bucharest H 7
Zimbabwe President Receives Ambassador's Credentials H 7
LUMEA Marks Treaty Anniversary With DPRK H 8
Briefs: New Rwanda Ambassador H 8

YUGOSLAVIA

Iraqi Delegation Meets Government, Party Officials I 1
Meeting With Dragan I 1
Meeting With Djuranovic [INA] I 1
Meeting With Vrhovec I 1
Grlickov Receives Romanian Party Delegation I 1
Smole Receives Italian Communist Party Delegation I 2
SSJ Council Session Elects Miran Potrc President I 2
Ljubicic, Vrhovec Attend Corkovic Commemoration I 3
BORBA Views Resistance to Aggressor on Occupied Land [21 May] I 4
Ribicic: Hegemonist Interference Main Form of Imperialism [BORBA 21 May] I 5
Serbian Bodies Discuss Constitutional Amendments [BORBA 20 May] I 6
POLITIKA Reports Regional Earthquake Damage [21 May] I 7
Kraljevo Region I 7
Kosovo Communes I 7
Correction to Item on Avbelj's Views on Country I 7
Briefs: Kosovo Council Member I 7

BULGARIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

AU222045 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 22 May 80

[Excerpt] New York, May 22 (BTA correspondent)--"Under the pressure of the most aggressive forces and champions of 'cold war' the ruling circles in some western states have adopted the adventurist course of purposeful aggravation of the international situation and of undermining the process of detente", said Mr Dimitur Kostov, Bulgaria's acting permament representative at the United Nations, at the UN Disarmament Committee today. He [word indistinct] on the dangerous nature of the U.S.-instigated NATO decision for [word indistinct] annual military expenditure increases, as well as the no less dangerous decision to deploy in Europe new kinds of medium-range nuclear missiles. Calling this a "heavy blow" to the efforts for disarmament, a disastrous step for the negotiation in this field and for detente itself, the Bulgarian representative also pointed out the threat to peace and relaxation of international tension posed by such steps as the emergency swift deployment corps, escalation of U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and the U.S. efforts to seek new military bases abroad.

ROMANIAN-SWEDISH DOCUMENT AT UN DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

AU231045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/5/1980--In order to create premises for concrete results to be achieved in the debates, the delegations of Romania and Sweden have tabled to the UN Disarmament Committee a working document called "Freezing and Diminishing Military Budgets." Stressing the priority that should be given to freezing and reducing military budgets, the document mentions that adopting measures on this line would strengthen and develop interstate trust and would contribute to the improvement of the international political climate, would result in slowing down and then in a cessation of the arms race, would be an economic relief for all states, and would release substantial resources for improved international assistance to the developing countries.

The Romanian-Swedish document suggests that the UN member states should take a common pledge, under the form of a declaration expressive of their political will to take, individually or collectively, efficient measures of freezing and diminishing military expenditures. This declaration should commit the member states to prove moderation in establishing their military expenditure until agreements for the reduction of military budgets are concluded. The declaration ought to include a series of basic principles of the state's policy and of the future accords in this domain, such as the observance of the right to equal security and the maintenance of the military equilibrium, the necessity for the reduction of military expenditure to start with the states having the biggest amount of weapons. The beginning of the negotiation of the accords for the freezing and reduction of military budgets, the document shows, would also be favored by parliaments and governments adopting unilateral declarations and decisions for freezing and reducing military budgets. Also for facilitating the negotiations on the freezing and reduction of military budgets, the document stresses the necessity of a more thorough analysis of the basic elements of the accords to be concluded in this domain, inclusive of the establishment of an adequate control system, satisfactory for all sides. The document suggests to this end the conclusion of a frame accord enclosing additional protocols and accords. The document also proposes that the UN General Assembly should commission the Disarmament Committee with the elaboration of the main provisions of the member-states' declaration regarding the freezing and reduction of the military budgets, declaration to be adopted by the world forum. It also proposes that the UN General Assembly should deeply analyze the basic elements of a future international accord on the freezing and reduction of military budgets.

TIRANA RADIO REPORTS ON MUSKIE PRESS CONFERENCE

AU222034 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] It has been reported that U.S. Secretary of State Muskie recently held a press conference in Washington on current and future guidelines of America's foreign policy. The substance of the conference once again shows clearly that the United States will continue its intensive efforts to achieve its imperialist-hegemonistic strategy in various parts of the world and that pressure, blackmail and threats will stand at the foundation of that reactionary policy.

The high-level White House representative devoted his press conference to Iran, the Middle East and so on. As to Iran, Muskie stressed that the United States together with the West European allies, even after the imposition of economic sanctions, will pursue other means to exert pressure on and blackmail Iran, thus proclaiming that the American imperialists will further intensify the cold war against the Iranian people in their efforts to defeat their just struggle. Sanctions, Muskie said, are only one element in America's efforts to isolate Iran. The entire recent period has been characterized by feverish American political activity, its aim being to convince, at all costs, the West European allies to further commit themselves in Washington's criminal crusade against Iran.

Concerning the Middle East, the American secretary of state stated that the United States will actively commit itself in that region of the world. In a word, it means that, in the future as in the past, the American imperialists will continue to concoct new anti-Arab conspiracies as required by U.S. hegemonist and expansionist interests in rivalry with the other imperialist superpower, the Soviet Union.

Further, Muskie expressed the anxiety of the White House on recent developments in South Korea where, as is known, a popular revolt has erupted against the pro-American fascist clique.

ALGERIAN ENVOY ABDUL HAMID ADJALI ARRIVES

AU202005 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Abdul Hamid Adjali, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, arrived in our country today. He was met at Rinas Airport by Jovan Antoni, chief of the protocol branch of the Foreign Affairs Ministry. Also meeting the ambassador were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

FOREIGN MINISTER NASE RECEIVES COLOMBIAN, ALGERIAN ENVOYS

AU221925 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Today Minister of Foreign Affairs Neste Nase received Mauricio Samper Cadavid, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in connection with the forthcoming presentation of his credentials to the chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Today Minister of Foreign Affairs Neste Nase also received Abdul Hamid Adjali, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in connection with the forthcoming presentation of credentials to the chairman of the Presidium of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

DOS SANTOS, MOZAMBIQUE DELEGATION ARRIVE IN SOFIA

AU221905 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] A Mozambique delegation led by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Standing Political Committee and secretary of the FRELIMO Central Committee on Economic Issues and chairman of the Mozambique side of the Bulgarian-Mozambique Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, arrived in Bulgaria today. At Sofia airport he was welcomed by Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, deputy chairman of the State Council and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION VISITS 19-22 MAY

AU221910 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] At the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a working group of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs led by Vil Konstantinovich Boloyrev, chief of the Middle East Countries Department at the ministry, paid a visit to Bulgaria from 19 to 22 May. The Soviet working group was received by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs. Talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The working group was also received by the chief of the Department for Foreign Affairs and International Relations at the BCP Central Committee. During the talks, experience was exchanged and issues of mutual interests were discussed.

STANISHEV, BCP DELEGATION VISITS FINLAND

AU221901 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Helsinki, May 22 (BTA)--The delegation of the CC of the BCP, led by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC, which is on a visit to Finland, today had a meeting at the CC of the Finnish Communist Party with Mr Erki Kivimjaki, member of the Politburo and of the Secretariat at the CC of the party. Information was exchanged in a cordial and friendly atmosphere about the work of the two parties, the tasks they are fulfilling at present for their cooperation and struggle for the consolidation of peace and detente, for the further development of their mutual relations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

TODOROV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN PLANNING CHIEF HUSZAR

AU230905 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] This morning Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Istvan Huszar, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the National Planning Office of the Hungarian People's Republic. The meeting was attended by Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee, as well as by Jeno Szebestyen, Hungarian ambassador to Bulgaria.

LUKANOV DEPARTS FOR ROMANIA ON 'BUSINESS VISIT'

AU220925 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Joint Bulgarian-Romanian Governmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, departed on 22 May for Romania on a business visit.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL WITH HUNGARY SIGNED IN SOFIA

AU222022 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Sofia, May 22 (BTA)--Bulgaria and Hungary completed the coordination of their economic plans for the 1981-1985 period. The protocol on coordination was signed here today by Mr Kiril Zarev, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee, and by Mr Istvan Huszar, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Department of Hungary.

The coordination protocol outlines a further development of the existing lasting production contacts, specialization and industrial joint production, which pertain above all to mechanical engineering, metallurgy, chemical industry and exchange of consumer goods. In mechanical engineering, these contacts extend first of all to the manufacture of transport vehicles, handling and hoisting machinery, computing equipment, cold storage and communication installations and farm machinery. Exchange of metallurgic production will also increase.

As a result of specialization and industrial joint production, bilateral deliveries will grow in a number of chemical industry branches. Bulgaria will supply the Hungarian economy with soda ash and Hungary will send aluminium and rolled ferrous sheets to Bulgaria. Bilateral exchange of consumer goods will go up. The coordination protocol provides in the next five years for a 45 percent growth of bilateral trade as compared to the 1976-1980 period.

TODOROV RECEIVES DEPARTING ITALIAN AMBASSADOR

AU231114 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 May 80 p 1

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, yesterday received Franz Cancellario d'Alena, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Italy to Bulgaria, on the occasion of the latter's imminent and final departure from our country. Boriz Tsvetkov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, attended the meeting.

YOTOV RECEIVES DEPARTING CHINESE AMBASSADOR

AU231115 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 May 80 p 2

[Text] Marin Yotov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, yesterday received Meng Yue, PRC ambassador to Bulgaria, and gave a luncheon in his honor on the occasion of the latter's imminent, final departure from our country.

BRIEFS

MILITARY ATTACHES IN VARNA--In connection with the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact, Todor Stoichev, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Varna Okrug Party Committee, today received in Varna the military attaches accredited to the embassies of the Warsaw Pact member countries in Bulgaria. Todor Stoichev spoke about the socioeconomic development of Varna Okrug and about the work of the okrug party organization, and on the tasks assigned by the 11th BCP Congress and the national party conference. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 May 80 AU]

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY REELECTS HUSAK FOR 5-YEAR TERM

Nomination by CPCZ

AU221233 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 May 80 pp 1,2

[Unattributed report: "The 17th CPCZ Central Committee Session Convenes"]

[Excerpts] Prague--The 17th session of the CPCZ Central Committee took place yesterday in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle. The proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium for the election of the CSSR president was on the agenda. The deliberations were opened and chaired by Comrade Vasil Bilak.

After the election of working commissions, Comrade Lubomir Strougal presented the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium proposal that Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and the current president of the CSSR, be recommended as the candidate for the post of president of the republic.

The CPCZ Central Committee received the proposal of its Presidium with approving applause.

Comrade Strougal stated that this highest state office symbolizes our socialist statehood, the leading role of the workers class with the CPCZ at its head, the unity of Czechs and Slovaks, and the broad national front of all political parties and social and interest organizations in our homeland. The president of the republic personifies the firm links between the party and people, and their determination to pursue the road of building socialism, the road of fraternal cooperation and alliance with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

Comrade Strougal reviewed Comrade Husak's life, which since his youth has been firmly linked with the CPCZ. Comrade Gustav Husak proved his attitude toward and loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, even at moments most difficult for our party and society. That is why the party put great trust in him and placed him at the head of its new leadership in April 1969.

It was a good decision, Comrade Lubomir Strougal said. This leadership--and Comrade Husak deserves great credit for it--succeeded in uniting our party and has been honorably fulfilling the complicated and very exacting tasks of the past decade.

Already in the past 5 years, as president of the republic, Comrade Husak has proved by his political vision, attitudes, work and character the abilities and qualities essential for performing the tasks of the highest state office. Comrade Strougal expressed appreciation for his great erudition, theoretical knowledge, experience, extensive political practice, his prudence as well as the necessary resolution, and his ability to speak frankly and comprehensibly on complicated and topical issues. All this has won him popularity and esteem among our citizens, and also great authority beyond the borders of our state.

In work, Comrade Husak places high demands on himself, his collaborators and on leading workers in particular, while linking these demands with a good attitude toward people. In discussing even the most complicated problems he is capable of creating a calm and businiesslike atmosphere, which favorably influences work. He has had a big share in all Czechoslovak achievements in the past decade, and has an incontestable personal value in the CSSR's international activity.

In the period we are entering it will be of fundamental importance to rally the entire society around our party's program and policy. We are thinking about and formulating the directions of development our society will take in the last two decades of this century. The tasks will not be easy or simple. The new conditions in which we work and live are more difficult and complicated than ever before. The demands on each of us and on the managerial sphere in particular are therefore growing accordingly. We bear in mind all these important aspects of our party's and state's policy, and are convinced that the proposal to elect Comrade Husak president of the republic is justified also from this viewpoint.

In concluding his speech, Comrade Strougal emphasized that the reelection of Comrade Husak to the Presidency will strengthen even more the overall internal political stability, enhance and deepen the fraternal relations between our two nations, and contribute to a further consistent assertion of all principles governing the construction of an advanced socialist society. He voiced the conviction that the Central Committee will accept the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium's proposal to elect Comrade Husak head of state, and will recommend to the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front that they propose to the Federal Assembly Gustav Husak as the joint candidate of the CPCZ and the CSSR National Front for the Presidency.

The session of the CPCZ Central Committee continued with a debate.

Comrade Miroslav Mamula [secretary of the North Moravia Regional CPCZ Committee] voiced on behalf of the North Moravia Regional CPCZ Committee unanimous support for the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. He stressed that Comrade Husak enjoys great authority in the entire region, that the working people know Comrade Husak's life-work, and appreciate his role in the national liberation struggle, his political and organizatinal role in the Slovak national uprising and in the class clashes of February 1948. However, in particular they appreciate what he has personally done at the head of the party in the past more than 10 years. Each of his public appearances is followed with great attention, is discussed at worksites and in families, and people gather confidence from his words in our party's policy and in the future and development of our socialist state. Comrade Mamula emphasized the fact that the working people of the North Moravia region fully support the party's policy, which they manifest with good quality and shock work.

The proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium to elect Comrade Gustav Husak to the top state post was also given support by Comrade Josef Korcak in his statement. The 35 years of the struggle for socialism, the anniversary of which we recently recalled, convincingly show that in complicated and difficult struggles, Comrade Gustav Husak proved his political experience and demonstrated determination, prudence and resolution. The notable successes achieved in the seventies are linked with his name. The citizens of the Czech Socialist Republic also link them with Comrade Husak's great personal role, and therefore respect him very much. The principled nature and continuity of our policy expressed in the resolutions of the 14th and 15th CPCZ Congresses constitutes an important feature of our party and state work. Life has shown that this is a path that is correct and beneficial for the future. These principles are, to a considerable degree, personified, enriched and developed--together with the collective leadership of the state--by Comrade Husak.

Comrade Peter Colotka said that Comrade Gustav Husak personifies the best traditions of the presidential office, the traditions of Gottwald, socialist traditions. He is a generally recognized personality in the broadest strata of our citizens.

He has contributed to the development of the National Front, which is an expression of the class-political bonds uniting the workers class, the cooperative farmers and the working intelligentsia of both our nations and our nationalities, which convincingly demonstrates in our political practice the real advantages of socialist democracy. Comrade Gustav Husak has all the prerequisites to perform this important office of head of state for the benefit of socialism and for the benefit of our working people. This has been fully confirmed not only in the past 5 years, when he has held the office of the president of the republic, but he has been confirming it throughout his life.

Comrade Karel Hoffmann endorsed the proposal of the party's Central Committee Presidium on behalf of the Central Trade Union Council and the entire revolutionary trade union movement. Our people highly appreciate that throughout the entire period of his activities, Comrade Gustav Husak has been persistently guiding us toward aiming the efforts of the whole society at an ever higher standard of economic development, and thus at insuring prosperity for our homeland, at constantly improving the life of the working people, and at strengthening and enhancing their social security. It is an encouragement and an obligation for the functionaries and members of the revolutionary trade union movement that Comrade Husak devotes considerable attention to the development of the social responsibility of our individual trade unions.

Comrade Martin Dzur emphasized the great concern and attention that Comrade Husak as commander in chief of the Czechoslovak Armed Forces, devotes to questions of strengthening the defense ability of the republic and to the growth of the Czechoslovak People's Army combat strength.

The recent celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army have fully confirmed how closely the most significant events of our modern history are linked with Comrade Husak, who has demonstrated with his fruitful life his dedication to our people and to the cause of the workers class. Even in the most difficult moments he proved his high moral qualities, communist conviction, socialist patriotism and internationalism.

At the end of the session Comrade Gustav Husak asked for the floor. He expressed sincere thanks for the trust placed in him by the CPCZ Central Committee through its unanimous approval of the resolution. He emphasized the fact that when deciding such an important issue, which was the subject of the deliberations today, the policy and the work of the CPCZ as well as its good results and the problems which have to be solved correctly were discussed above all.

He emphasized that in the entire work of the party, the principle of team leadership, together with the principle of complete responsibility of each party member for the successful implementation of party policy in the area entrusted to him, is being implemented consistently.

Comrade Husak underlined that he is aware of the responsibility which is connected with the post of CSSR president. He assured the Central Committee that in the future he will continue to devote all his efforts, experience and heart to the cause of socialism and communism and to the development of our country and the happy life of our working people.

The 17th session of the CPCZ Central Committee ended with the Internationale.

Paper Views Nomination

AU221300 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 May 80 p 1

[Editorial article: "The People's Candidate"]

[Text] At its Tuesday [20 May] session the CPCZ Central Committee unanimously recommended Comrade Gustav Husak as candidate for the post of CSSR president. Just as 5 years ago, when Comrade Husak was sworn in as president for the first time, today, too, our party's Central Committee is deeply convinced that its choice is correct, and it is again proposing its general secretary for the function of head of state.

The CPCZ Central Committee realizes that all Czechoslovak people will identify themselves with this proposal--they respect Comrade Husak for his human qualities, statesmanlike wisdom and his devotion to communist principle, for all that he had done for the upsurge of our fatherland, for the working man's welfare and happiness and for consolidating and developing our friendship with the Soviet Union, in the alliance and all-round cooperation with which we see the firm guarantee of our national existence, state independence and socialist present and future.

His whole life speaks unambiguously for Comrade Husak, the life he has linked from his very youth with the communist party, with the truth of the workers class and other working people. Both communists and non-members, all our citizens deeply respect the fact that not even his difficult life has broken Comrade Husak's firm communist conviction; that he always was and is an honorable, honest person, an ardent patriot and internationalist.

But Comrade Husak is esteemed and respected not only by the people of our nations; he also enjoys great authority in the international communist and workers movement. The large fraternal family of the socialist community recognizes him as the top party and state representative of the party and the country, which has won respect and prestige exactly under his leadership due to its consistent Marxist-Leninist policy and the firm class attitudes of proletarian and socialist internationalism. Comrade Husak's personal contribution is well known and appreciated--his significant contribution to strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement and developing cooperation with all forces fighting for democracy, social justice, progress and peace in the world.

Comrade Husak virtually embodies our deep and indissoluble relationship toward our greatest friend--the Soviet Union. It is Husak's great personal merit that these relations have been constantly deepening, for the benefit of the peoples of our two countries, since the coming of the new party leadership that he has been heading since the CPCZ Central Committee session in April 1969. To the top representative of the Soviet Communist Party and state, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, he is bound by ties of deep personal friendship, respect and love; he is the loyal and devoted friend of all Soviet communists, of all Soviet people.

Each of our citizens knows that in his high and responsible functions as CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, president of the republic and chairman of the CSSR's National Front Central Committee, Comrade Gustav Husak devotes all his strength, abilities, knowledge and rich experience in life to the creation and materialization of the policy of the CPCZ and the socialist state.

People are fond of him because of the directness with which he solves problems; because of the interest he always shows in the longings, joys and worries of ordinary citizens, and the care he devotes to the people's needs and interests. They know of him that he is demanding both toward himself and others, that he is uncompromising, but simultaneously sensitive, considerate and truly humane.

On the occasion of Comrade Gustav Husak's life jubilee, the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee, the CSSR Federal Assembly and CSSR Government highly appraised his path in life and also his human profile. "We are again recalling your beautiful human qualities, your tirelessness, diligence and perseverence, your zeal, your demanding and uncompromising attitude to yourself. We deeply esteem your creative spirit, as well as your militant communist heart. We, who know you personally in your political activity, place a high value on your adherence to concept, to plan, on your purposeful attitude and on your very attentive and sensitive attitude to people."

Such is the candidate whom the Central Committee of our Communist Party is recommending for the office of president. In the 5-year period which is now drawing to an end, he has fully proved his statesmanlike wisdom and prudence. He has executed his high office in the full interest of the CSSR and its people. Comrade Husak's personality, the results of his political activity in the supreme function of the party and state, provide the guarantee that he will continue to responsibly execute the function of head of state.

The proposal is being voiced by the Communist Party; the very party with whose name all the revolutionary struggles of our people are bound; the party which, from the very beginning of its existence, defended the working people's interests, led the workers class and the other working people in the battles against exploiters, stood at the head of the national liberation front at a time when our republic was threatened and enslaved by Nazism, and finally led the people to victory over reaction in February 1948. In all this there lies the great personal contribution of Comrade Gustav Husak, too. Under his leadership, the party and society have succeeded in getting out of the crisis, in warding off the counterrevolutionary attack of antisocialist forces, in consolidating the situation, in unifying the party and the people and at the 14th and 15th congresses, in working out the program of building the advanced socialist society, which we are now implementing through the efforts and work of the entire country.

And it is exactly from the ranks of the Communist Party, this powerful united international political force, that the proposed candidate, Comrade Gustav Husak, comes. It is this party of which he is the most prominent representative. The main source of his authority, the esteem and respect he enjoys among the working people, lie in the fact that he represents the party which, for many decades, has been diligently working for the people's prosperity and happiness and for the upsurge of socialism; that he is the leader of the party which has won the recognition and love, the devotion and loyalty of Czechoslovak working people--of those masses of millions among the nations of our fatherland who regard the party as their leading force, and the inspirer, creator and organiser of all their victories--and won them not by words, but by its deeply humane acts, by its revolutionary work.

And the victories were considerable. They were truly historic. Under Comrade Husak's leadership, the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak people have achieved outstanding results. They are all the more valuable since the path we took, and are taking, toward them was, and is, not easy. It was, and is, the path of revolutionary struggle. We also have many obstacles to overcome and many complicated problems to solve. [paragraph continues]

But it is all the more significant that, in a period of complicated struggles which we are now facing in domestic and international life, we have exactly Comrade Husak at the head of the party, as well as of the state.

The strength of our Communist Party lies in its policy for the people, and with the people; in its devotion to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian and socialist internationalism; in its care for the working people, its care to ensure that they are able to create material and spiritual values in peace and quiet, and to develop their personalities and fulfill the purpose of their life. Precisely because this is the policy of our Communist Party, it is finding not only agreement and understanding, but also active support among the broadest strata of the people, who identify themselves with the ideas of communism and regard the party's program as their own. Regardless of their political affiliation, religious denomination and nationality, the people are participating in shaping and implementing the programs drafted by the Communist Party. The entire National Front endorses them, as does the overwhelming majority of our people.

Experience has shown in what a correct and Leninist way the party solved, and resolved, such a complicated and sensitive problem as the nationality question. Today our state represents our common fatherland, the true home of two nations of Czechs and Slovaks with equal rights, as well as the home of citizens of Hungarian, Polish, Ukrainian and German nationalities. The federal organization of the republic has strikingly contributed toward consolidating Czechoslovak statehood. It is serving the prosperity and strength of both parts of the country, and serving the working people of the entire CSSR.

Already the very first reaction to the candidacy of Comrade Gustav Husak shows the sincere approval with which it is being received by the collectives and individuals in the working places, in cities and communities, throughout our fatherland. They, too, confirm that the choice of candidate is correct and corresponds to the people's wishes.

On Thursday, 22 May, the deputies of both Federal Assembly chambers will meet in the Vladislaus Hall of Prague Castle and decide by their votes on the future president of our socialist state. They will approach the ballot-boxes in the awareness that, as the supreme representatives of the people, they will express the wish and will of the people.

National Front Discusses Candidacy

LD211703 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] A plenary session of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front was held in Prague today to discuss the candidate jointly proposed by the CPCZ and the CSSR National Front for the post of president of the republic.

The session was opened and chaired by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front and chairman of the National Front of the Czech Socialist Republic.

The session was attended by Premier Lubomir Strougal, and by other members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek and Jozef Lenart; Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the Central Committee of the party; and members of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Commmittee Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka. Also present were Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front; representatives of political parties and social organizations, central committees of the national fronts of the Czech Socialist Republic and the Slovak Socialist Republic; regional committees of the National Front, city committees of the national front from Prague and Bratislava, and others.

Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front and chairman of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic, presented a proposal for the joint candidate of the CPCZ and the CSSR National Front for the post of president of the republic.

After his speech, the plenary session continued with a discussion in which representatives of political parties and organizations of the National Front expressed full support for the recommendation of the Central Committee of the party that Comrade Gustav Husak stand as the joint candidate of the CPCZ and the CSSR National Front for the post of president of the republic.

Lenart Presents Proposal

LD212315 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] A proposal for the joint candidate of the CPCZ and the CSSR National Front for the post of president of the republic was presented by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front and chairman of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic, who said:

[Begin Lenart recording] The session of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front being held today has a responsible task: to discuss the proposal for the joint candidate of the CPCZ and the National Front for the post of president of the republic.

Allow me to inform you about the deliberations of yesterday's session of the CPCZ Central Committee which decided to approve Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, as a candidate and to recommend to the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front that Comrade Gustav Husak be proposed to the Federal Assembly for the post of president of the republic as the joint candidate of the CPCZ and CSSR National Front.

We submit this proposal with a deep conviction that it corresponds to the needs and the challenging tasks of the present stage of building advanced socialism in our country. It expresses the interests of our nation and nationalities and corresponds to the views and public opinion of the Czechoslovak people. We submit this proposal at the same time with the knowledge that it is in harmony with the important mission of the post of president of our socialist state, that it expresses the sovereignty of the people and the unity of our nations and nationalities, that it embodies a socialist state the basis of which is the firm unity of working people in cities and villages, under the leadership of the working class headed by the CPCZ, the broad national front of all political parties, social and interest organizations. It embodies the internationalist brotherhood and alliance of our country with the Soviet Union and the unswerving membership in the socialist community.

The president of the republic, as a representative of our state on the international level, conducts, on its behalf, most important talks and he is the commander in chief of our country's armed forces.

Comrade Gustav Husak, by his activity so far, has proved that he has all the prerequisites for the post of president of the republic. We submit this proposal also as an expression of his great personal merits and his contribution to the Czechoslovak people and to the development of the Czechoslovak state and the entire socialist society. [end recording]

Josef Lenart went on to review the life of Comrade Gustav Husak, which has since his youth been firmly linked with the CPCZ. He stressed that Comrade Husak has certified his attitude and loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the most difficult times for our party and society. Comrade Lenart then singled out the great contribution of Comrade Gustav Husak to everything we have managed to create in the past decade and his personal contribution to the CSSR's international activity. At the end of his speech he said:

[Begin Lenart recording] Esteemed comrades: The personality of Comrade Husak gives us the certainty that the grandiose work of building socialism in our country, which we started under the leadership of Klement Gottwald more than three decades ago, will continue successfully.

Allow me, therefore, esteemed comrades, in conclusion in accordance with the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee, to recommend to the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front to adopt and approve the candidature of Comrade Gustav Husak for the post of president of the CSSR. Allow me to recommend that Comrade Gustav Husak be proposed to the joint session of both chambers of the CSSR Federal Assembly as the joint candidate of the CPCZ and the CSSR National Front of the CSSR. The CPCZ Central Committee at the same time expresses the conviction that bodies and organizations of the National Front, by their fruitful activity, will contribute to the strengthening of the unity of workers, farmers and the intelligentsia, the unity of our nations and nationalities who live in our country, and thus to the further prosperity of our socialist country. [applause] [end recording]

Federal Assembly Joint Session

LD221120 Prague CTK in English 0955 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra opened here on Thursday a joint session of both houses of the Federal Assembly, to elect a new president for a five-year term.

Alois Indra said that the president is invested with important constitutional powers in carrying out the home and foreign policy in tune with the program of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, accepted and supported by the whole National Front.

Alois Indra pointed out that Gustav Husak has always been concerned about the all-round development of Czechoslovakia and the interests of the working people, the fraternity of the Czech and Slovak nations and other minorities living in Czechoslovakia, the alliance with other states of the socialist community and the security of this country.

Gustav Husak's political far-sightedness and prudence, his resolve and character qualities significantly contributed to the results Czechoslovakia has achieved, Alois Indra said.

Strougal Assembly Address

LD221500 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0811 GMT 22 May 80

[Speech by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal at the Federal Assembly meeting to elect the CSSR president--live]

[Text] Esteemed comrade chairman of the Federal Assembly, comrade deputies, esteemed guests: A period is drawing to an end in which, 5 years ago, we elected in this historic Prague castle the highest representative of the state, the president of the CSSR.

The deputies of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of the Nations of the Federal Assembly, expressing the will of our working people, have, therefore, in accordance with the CSSR Constitution, to carry out an important state act--to decide who will take his place in the presidential chair for the next 5 years.

We are all approaching this election with the knowledge of the great importance and authority which the post of the president of the republic enjoys among our people. The president of the republic represents our new, socialist statehood and its firm foundation, the bond of workers, peasants and the intelligentsia, the broad national front of all political parties, social and special interest organizations, [few words indistinct] the leading force of our society, the CPCZ, with all working people. He is the embodiment of the fraternal coexistence of the Czech and Slovak nation and other nationalities in a common state. He personifies the will of our people to advance on the path of the construction of socialism, the path of the closest cooperation and alliance with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community. Taking all these facts into consideration I propose to you, comrade deputies, being so empowered by the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR, to reelect Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and the chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR, as president of the CSSR. [applause]

This proposal proceeds from the recognition that Comrade Husak has proved by his life and work all the qualities necessary for carrying out the responsible post of head of our state. We all know him well. He grew up in a poor workingman's family and he has known the hard life and hardships of simple people in the period of the pre-Munich republic. In his student years he was politically active in the progressive youth movement, especially in the Communist Youth Union. So already in his youth, through the influence of conditions and circumstances, he arrived at progressive and revolutionary thinking. At the beginning of the 1930's he linked his life and work with the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. Those years were marked by a deep economic crisis, unemployment and a constantly mounting exploitation of millions of workers. It was a period in which the crisis sharpened the class and social conflicts in the society to an unprecedented degree. This was especially marked in economically backward Slovakia.

In an atmosphere of poverty and revolutionary ferment, in active political work among progressive students and communists, and by means of systematic study of works of the founders of Marxism-Leninism, Comrade Husak shaped and created views on life, the world, how conditions should be settled in the common state of Czechs and of Slovaks, and on what future developments in our society should be. His conviction, his life's creed, was born and strengthened in conditions of sharp class struggles, unresolved relations between nations, in the period of mustering clerical reaction and fascism.

Until the beginning of the 1940's Comrade Husak took part in the creation of conditions for the postwar, qualitatively new settlement of the Czechoslovak Republic. His resistance activities at the time of the Slovak clero-fascist state and Nazi occupation are well known. He belonged to the most important organizers of the antifascist resistance and the Slovak national uprising. With high political maturity, ardent patriotism and profound understanding of the needs and interests of our nations he stood firmly and fought consistently for the idea of the common state of Czechs and Slovaks and for its people's democratic character.

He fought for an entirely new social-political and foreign orientation of the state, for friendship and the closest cooperation with the USSR in which he rightly saw the guarantee of our independence and state sovereignty.

At the beginning of 1945 he took part in important talks in Moscow on preparations of the Kosice governmental program. Since that time he has worked constantly in the highest party and state bodies. He devoted all his strength and abilities to the postwar reconstruction of our country, to the struggle for its socialist prospects and he played an important part in the victory over reaction in the memorable February of 1948.

Comrade Husak thus represented the continuity of the leadership of the national-liberation struggle, at home and abroad, with the stage of struggles for the socialist character of the republic and the period of construction of an advanced socialist society. He was one of those who, under the leadership of Klement Gottwald, laid the foundations of the new Czechoslovakia, one of those who actively took part in the decisive stages of its construction. He has proved his fidelity to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and his innermost attitude to the USSR and its people in those difficult years, when our party and society found themselves in a serious political crisis. He proved his personal courage at a time when it was necessary to combat open and concealed enemies of our cause, misconceptions and loss of bearings. He was not afraid to tell the truth, which many at that time did not yet understand and which they only gradually discovered by personal experience.

That is why it is not accidental that it was he who was chosen to stand at the head of the new CPCZ leadership. Together with this leadership he had great and undoubted merits to speedily overcome social crises, to consolidate our internal conditions and external relations as well as mastering other tasks of that period.

This is further evidence that Comrade Husak is to be found in all key, stress situations, always in the right place, always on the side of the working man.

By the will of our people, 5 years ago Comrade Husak was placed at the head of the state, at the head of the CSSR. It was a good choice. We are justified in noting that over this period his abilities and personal qualities, his statesmanlike wisdom and prudence, intimate knowledge of the needs and interests of the working people and decisiveness in the realization of the fundamental aims of CPCZ policy, the policy adopted as its own by our entire national front, were again put to use to the benefit of our cause. The past years have fully confirmed that the further development of our socialist homeland, is unthinkable without peace in Europe or the world, without progress in the relaxation of international tension and without carrying through the idea of disarmament.

Indisputably it is to Comrade Husak's personal credit that these principles of party and state policy have not only influenced the consciousness of the citizens of our country, but above all have become part of our foreign policy practice, that they are a directive for the international activity of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The initiative and personal commitment of Comrade Husak in important international negotiations stem from them.

They have been and are guided by the striving for Czechoslovakia to make an ever increasing contribution to strengthening peace, to the successful struggle of the progressive forces of the world against imperialism, to the development of the world revolutionary process and the fruitful cooperation between states and peoples. This is borne out, among other things, by Comrade Husak's signature under the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. As a genuine advocate of the policy of coexistence between states with different socials systems, he conducted numerous negotiations with the leading representatives of a number of states, including our Western neighbors, which have contributed to the growth of Czechoslovakia's authority in the world and to the improvement and deepening of mutual relations. He has also always supported cooperation and a policy of friendship with developing states on all continents.

Comrade Gustav Husak is an important figure in the international revolutionary workers' and communist movement, in which he tirelessly applies the principle of proletarian and socialist internationalism, loyalty to Marxist-Leninist principles, and contributes to the consolidation of the weight and influence of this movement in the unity of the socialist community. In all negotiations he has conducted on the international arena he has always applied the principle of unswerving alliance with the fraternal socialist states, in particular the Soviet Union. In this context one must recall his fraternal meetings with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium which always provide new stimuli to the cause of peace, social progress and socialism.

Comrade Husak's contribution to the strengthening of the fraternal alliance of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, to their systematic peace effort and initiative is also considerable, as we again witnessed recently in Warsaw.

It is beyond doubt that the growing international authority and prestige of our country has its roots precisely in this decisive and purposeful realization of the CSSR's foreign policy line.

We value the great knowledge and rich life experience of Comrade Husak and his extensive practical political knowledge. We appreciate above all the fact that he is capable of applying them in his everyday work with the necessary breadth of vision, wisdom and resolve.

We are convinced of his statesmanlike wisdom, his feeling for the collectiveness of leadership. We who are in daily contact with him value how, in discussions and in solving complex problems, he is able to create a calm and business-like atmosphere in which it is possible to work well. We respect his demands on himself and others. We value his principledness as well as his irreconcilability toward shortcomings and his daily assertions on the unity of words and deeds. His attitude to people serves as an example, and everything that relates to their life and work is the subject of his attention, interest and sensitive understanding. He is especially concerned and interested in the young generation, their development and work, their joys and worries.

Comrade Husak's life was not at all easy. It was also affected by the complicated period of the 1950's when the moral strength and depth of his conviction were revealed so convincingly. He remained faithful to communist ideas and to the friendship and alliance with the USSR. As is known, he also went through a family tragedy in recent years. With profund sympathy we realized what had to be overcome by a man with such high responsiblity for the party, the state and the life of our people.

In the past 10 years we have achieved much in our homeland despite a number of difficulties and obstacles. Today, however, we are in a period in which the interaction of internal and particularly external conditions influence the construction of a developed socialist society. Demands on performance and quality of work are rising substantially in the national economy and throughout society. Increased demands are being made on the management of processes in society. In the period we will be resolving tasks whose nature and exactingness are incomparably more difficult than anything we have had to master so far in the development of our country. What will be involved will be the creation of optimum conditions for what is the principle aim and meaning of the socialist social system--an ever more satisfied, richer and altogether more fulfilled life of each and every citizen of our state. Further progress in the creation of a socialist way of life and in the shaping of a new, truly socialist man--a man whose knowledge, attitudes, thinking and morale will meet the future needs of our socialist society--will and must be a substantial part of this process. What is most important today is to adapt ourselves more speedily and more engergetically, by the quality ofwork and performance of our economy and other fields of life, to the requirements and possibilities of our further development. We must better utilize the advantages offered by this stage of developed socialism. These fundamental questions, especially the unification of people around the program and policy of the communist party, of the entire national front, are of especially great importance today and in the years we are entering, the more so because we are planning and elaborating the directions of the future development along which our society will be progressing in the final two decades of the 20th century.

From the viewpoint of these important tasks the need to bond the will and endeavors of our working people, and of our nations and nationalities in such a way as to purposefully master all these complex intentions, so as to even more successfully guarantee a contented and happy life for the people--a further efflorescence of our socialist homeland--comes to the forefront more than ever before.

The aims we are setting in all fields of social life are not small. Their fulfillment will necessitate a great amount of decisive, consistent effort and work. We are convinced that Comrade Husak, in the highest state post, will further work and act in such a way that our work will be successful and that the conclusions passed by the 16th CPCZ congress for the benefit of all our citizens are successfully fulfilled.

Esteemed comrade chairman of the Federal Assembly, esteemed comrade deputies: Therein lies the reason for the joint unanimous proposal which is submitted to you by the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Committee of the National Front to elect Comrade Gustav Husak as CSSR president. [applause]

The CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR are firmly convinced that this proposal fully corresponds to the needs of the further development of our society and, comrade deputies, that you will explain it with feelings of profound responsibility before the people of this country.

I trust that you will approach the election aware that your vote for Comrade Gustav Husak will be at the same time a vote for a happy future for our people, for a further efflorescence of our beautiful country--the CSSR. [applause]

Election, Participants Reported

LD221300 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 22 May 80

[Excerpts] Deputies of the Chamber of the People and Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly at a joint meeting in the Vladislav Hall of Prague Castle elected unanimously in a secret ballot Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the CSSR for a 5-year term of office.

Seats in the honorary presidium were occupied by Lubomir Strougal, premier of the federal government; Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly; and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the party Central Committee Miloslav Hruskovic and Milos Jakes; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Hamana, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; members of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka; and Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission.

The festive ceremony was further attended by members and candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the party; heads of departments of the party Central Committee, deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly; deputy premiers and ministers of the governments of the CSSR, the Czech Socialist Republic and the Slovak Socialist Republic; representatives of the Czech National Council and the Slovak National Council; leading representatives of bodies, political parties and public organizations of the National Front.

Among the guests were further delegations of the Czechoslovak armed forces, delegations of working people from all regions of the republic, prominent people from the sphere of science, culture, and education, top church dignitaries and outstanding sportsmen. Also present were members of the Prague diplomatic corps and foreign journalists accredited in Czechoslovakia.

The joint meeting of both chambers of the Federal Assembly was opened by its chairman, Alois Indra.

The election of the president of the CSSR then took place in a secret ballot. The newly elected president, Gustav Husak, took the oath laid down by the constitution and confirmed it by his signature. The Czechoslovak state anthem was then heard in the Vladislav Hall, accompanied by a 20-gun salute. On behalf of those present Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly congratulated Comrade Gustav Husak on his election to head of state.

Then Gustav Husak, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, accompanied by Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, carried out a gala review of a unit of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the castle guard in the third courtyard.

HUSAK REPLIES TO CONGRATULATIONS ON REELECTION

LD221910 Prague CTK in English 1735 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Prague--Firm friendship and all-round cooperation between the communist parties of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, and between the two countries, is a guarantee of success and happiness of the Czechoslovak people, a basis of the country's foreign policy, President Gustav Husak said.

He made the statement when congratulated by Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Botvin and representatives of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia on his re-election.

The ambassador stated that the Soviet people hold Gustav Husak in esteem as a prominent party and state leader, leading representative of the international communist and workers movement and great friend of the Soviet Union.

In the name of the Prague diplomatic corps Gustav Husak was congratulated by the doyen, Egyptian Ambassador Muhammad Mustafa Shukri. Gustav Husak emphasized in his thanks the efforts of the Communist Party and the Government of Czechoslovakia at the development of all-round and friendly relations with all countries. He asked the foreign diplomats to convey sincere greetings to the heads of state and peoples of their countries.

CPCZ PRESIDIUM APPROVES RESULTS OF PARIS MEETING

LD192256 Prague CTK in English 1731 GMT 19 May 80

[Text] Prague--The results of the meeting of European communist and workers' parties on questions of peace and disarmament held in Paris April 28-29 have been approved by the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

Discussing a report on the meeting the Presidium stressed that it convincingly proved the necessity to foil militarist, aggressive plans and intentions of international and particularly U.S. imperialism, and to resolutely strive for further detente, reduction of armament, and for disarmament.

The party Presidium fully supports the appeal of communists of European countries "for peace and disarmament" drawing attention to the danger of stepped-up armament and bringing proposals for concrete actions of all progressive, democratic and peace forces in Europe. It also expressed the conviction that the appeal will be given active support not only of Communist Party members but of the whole Czechoslovak National Front and all Czechoslovak citizens.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA LAUDS BREZHNEV-GISCARD MEETING

AU221754 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 May 80 p 7

[Juraj Bydzovsky commentary in the column "A Word on the Events": "A Good Message from Warsaw"]

[Text] The talks in Warsaw between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing were immediately--and continue to be--in the focus of the world public's attention. When the present policy of the United States and some other circles in the West has called forth an exacerbation of international relations, peace-loving and realistic forces in the world assess the meeting in Warsaw unanimously as a highly positive event.

Some fundamental facts have been reconfirmed, especially the fact that all problems of the present world must be solved by way of negotiations, that negotiations are the only feasible and useful way.

A special role is played--as emphasized by the declaration of the Warsaw Pact member states adopted at the Warsaw session of the Political Consultative Committee last week--by negotiations at the highest level, which makes it possible to discuss fundamental problems more frankly, more intensively and more effectively. All the contacts that have been established in the past years are immensely precious and must not be thoughtlessly disturbed; let alone crushed and dealt with carelessly as is being done by the present administration in Washington.

Relations between the Soviet Union and France and especially their development since the mid-sixties have had an explicitly positive impact on the overall development of the situation on our continent and on a wide application of the policy of detente on the global scale. The attempts of the Western military-industrial complexes to reverse the positive development in the world, to launch an attack on the balance of power as it has developed in the past years and to provoke a new round of feverish armament have not destroyed and cannot destroy what was brought about in the preceding period through the systematic and patient efforts of realistic politicians. Also among those indestructible accomplishments are the changes effected in Soviet-French relations, the firmly anchored awareness of the joint share of responsibility for the fate of Europe and the world. None of this is changed by differences in assessing various international events.

It can be said, in essence, that the fundamental differences in assessing the present state of the international situation do not lie in disagreements over the characterization of various events but in the attitude toward the fundamental problem--to the question of continuing and deepening the process of relaxing international tension.

Nothing sheds a more precise light on Washington's present adventurous policy than the assertions of the U.S. information media, assertions they were prompted to make, that the French president's presence at the meeting in Warsaw allegedly disturbed what such circles call the "West's mandatory solidarity." The public and responsible politicians in the West are asking with increasing urgency: What is, in fact, this "mandatory solidarity of the West?" Should it mean perhaps compulsory adjustment to the policy of Carter's administration, a policy that is, apart from other things, manifested ostentiously and irresponsibly in the form of eruptions of momentary, arbitrary and irresponsible whims?

Europe, a continent of harsh and unforgettable experiences, will not let itself be deprived of what it has gained through hard and complex efforts. There is no doubt that it cannot achieve unanimous views on problems that divide it. However, it can undoubtedly arrive at a unanimous view concerning the method of solving such problems: by calm, matter-of-fact negotiations, by concentrating on the substantial, vital interests that are common to all. That is a common basis upon which it is possible to build, continue to ease international tension and seek ways to making such easing of tension lasting and irreversible. This is a search for ways leading to an effective and mutually beneficial cooperation among countries with different social systems. It is the search for the only ways from which we can all derive the needed benefits.

HAVLIN ADDRESSES PRAGUE SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

LD212338 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Prague--A two-day scientific conference with international participation opened here on Wednesday under the motto "Sixty years of victorious struggle of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia for socialism, progress and peace."

On the occasion of the fourthcoming 60th anniversary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia the conference was organized by the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee and the College of Political Studies of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

Present at the opening session of the conference were Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Josef Havlin, just as representatives of partner institutes and colleges from the Soviet Union, GDR, (?Hungary), Bulgaria, Poland, Romania and representatives of communist parties from Mongolia, Vietnam, Cuba, Philippines and Honduras.

Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Josef Havlin said that the foundation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia was a turning point in the history of the Czechoslovak revolutionary workers' movement.

Since the very beginning, the history of the party was marked by the struggle for socialism, for social and national liberation. The culmination of the communist party's growth into a party of the Leninist type was the 5th party congress in 1929.

Josef Havlin said that at that time the foundations were laid down for the construction of a strong, politically influential and mass Leninist party which successfully passed through the fire of class battles in the years of the bourgeois republic and during the fascist occupation. The party also led the people towards the victorious February 1948. Under the communist party leadership, Czechoslovakia became a firm part of the international community of the socialist countries. The party, with the internationalist aid granted by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, managed through political means to cope with a plot of imperialism and (?rightist) opportunist and (?anti-socialist) forces inside the party and the state [words indistinct] experienced a period of political consolidation and led the nations of Czechoslovakia from the deep crisis of 1968 and 1969, Josef Havlin said.

[Words indistinct] implications prove the significance of the fact that the Czechoslovak Communist Party has always proceeded from the principles of proletarian internationalism, from close and fraternal cooperation with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Josef Havlin said.

Proletarian and socialist internationalism is one of the pillars of the party's policy and the basis of the firm position Czechoslovakia has in the world.

It is the basis of the fraternal relations between the Czechoslovak people and the people of the Soviet Union and other social countries, and of the class solidarity and close alliance of the Czech and Slovak people with the revolutionary forces all over the world, he said.

The main speech on the "Historical significance of the foundation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and its struggle for the victory of socialism in Czechoslovakia" was delivered by Director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Zdenek Snitil.

CPCZ'S HAMAN ELECTED DEPUTY TO FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

AU211255 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 May 80 p 2

["Session of the Election Commission of the National Front"]

[Summary] The Central Election Commission of the National Front convened in Prague on 19 May. The session was chaired by the commission's chairman, CPCZ Central Committee Secretary J. Polednik. The commission discussed and approved a report on the results of the by election to the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly in constituency No 63, which was held in the North Moravia Region 16-17 May. Out of the 108,217 voters registered in constituency No 63 of the Chamber of Nations, 107,036 or 98.9 percent cast their votes. A total of 106,741 voters, which is 99.96 percent of all valid ballots, voted for the candidate of the National Front. The Central Election Commission of the National Front stated on the basis of the report that J. Haman was elected deputy to the Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly. It also decided to submit the documents on his election the the Mandate and Immunity Committee of the Federal Assembly's Chamber of Nations.

FOJTIK ADDRESSES POLITICAL SCHOOL RALLY

AU211147 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 May 80 pp 1,2

["Festive Meeting in Honor of the Centenary of J. Haken's Birth; a Significant Personality of the Workers Movement"]

[Excerpts] Hradec Kralove, CTK--ON THE EVE OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF J. HAKEN, A PROGRESSIVE TEACHER AND ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE CPCZ, A FESTIVE MEETING OF STUDENTS ATTENDING PARTY COURSES WAS HELD YESTERDAY [19 May] IN THE REGIONAL POLITICAL SCHOOL IN HRADEC KRALOVE. THE MEETING WAS ATTENDED BY A CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION, LED BY J. FOJTIK, CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARY; ITS MEMBERS WERE V. BEJDA, CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE DEPARTMENT HEAD, F. TESAR, CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER AND LEADING SECRETARY OF THE CPCZ'S EAST BOHEMIAN REGIONAL COMMITTEE, AND OTHER GUESTS.

The more than 150 students of the regional political school--functionaries of party bodies, party committees, national committees and other National Front organizations-- were addressed by J. Fojtik.

Comrade J. Fojtik devoted a substantial part of his speech to the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session and the Warsaw Pact member states' declaration, adopted on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of this defense union of socialist countries at the recent session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee.

"The aggravation of the international situation must mobilze us to yet greater efforts for saving the process of detente, which already has a firm foundation today. It must also mobilize us to a yet greater vigilance against imperialism. There is only one reply to the question: What guarantees peace despite all risks, and what provides the possibility under present conditions to resist the increased pressure of imperialism? The reply is: The existence of the anti-imperialist front, and the consolidation of the unity of all its three main revolutionary streams--the socialist countries, the national liberation movement and the workers revolutionary movement.

"It is particularly important to consolidate the unity of the countries of socialism; not to permit anything that threatens this unity and weakens it; not to permit any forms of anti-Sovietism. As a socialist great power, the Soviet Union is the real support of all revolutionary, progressive and peace-loving forces in the world.

In concluding his speech, J. Fojtik spoke of the imperative need to improve the quality of ideological work in all spheres of our life, with emphasis placed on educating people in socialist patriotism and internationalism.

SLOVAK GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ECONOMIC RESULTS

AU221303 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 May 80 p 2

[CTK report: "The Government Committee of the Slovak Socialist Republic Met"]

[Text] The Government Committee of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR] for Planned Management of the National Economy held a meeting in Bratislava yesterday. The meeting was presided over by K. Martinka, SSR deputy premier and chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission. The committee discussed the implementation of the comprehensive experiment designed to raise the efficiency and quality within the SSR Ministry of Industry in the past 2 years. It noted that the new elements of management have gradually begun to permeate the organizational and managerial work. The experiment has contributed to achieving more favorable results, particularly as regards the qualitative aspects of the production process. The committee noted that the experiment designed to perfect the planned management of the construction industry carried out within the SSR Ministry of Construction last year can also be positively evaluated. However, one has to continue creating conditions for the improvement of the standard of planned management in that sector in connection with the adopted set of measures.

TRADE UNION SEMINAR DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ISSUES

AU221409 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 May 80 p 2

[CTK report: "Trade Union Seminar"]

[Text] A state-wide seminar of leading functionaries of the revolutionary trade union movement on the set of measures for improving the planned management system of national economy after 1980 was held in Prague yesterday.

K. Hoffman, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council [URO], welcomed to the seminar V. Janza, minister-deputy chairman of the CSSR State Planning Commission, and L. Ler, federal minister of finance. In the opening part of the seminar V. Janza spoke about the tasks and problems connected with the elaboration of directives to draw up the seventh 5-year plan. L. Ler informed the seminar about the basic principles of the perfected system of the national economy's planned management. URO Secretary J. Jasik devoted himself to the participation of trade union bodies and organizations in ensuring the set of measures for improving the planned management system of national economy after 1980.

FINANCE MINISTER ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON ECONOMIC MEASURES

AU201020 Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 15 May 80 p 5

["VS"-signed report under the rubric "What You Want To Know About the Perfected System of National Economic Management": "Innovation Pays Off"]

[Excerpt] Today we carry the answers to some more questions concerning the set of measures for perfecting the planned management system of the national economy after 1980. The answers are given by Eng Leopold Ler, candidate of sciences, CSSR minister of finance and chairman of the Government Committee for Perfecting the Planned Management of the National Economy.

Question: One of the basic prerequisites of success in foreign markets is innovation. In what way will the "set" affect shortening the innovation cycle?

Answer: Innovationist activity, the raising of interest in the quality of products and the acceleration of the solution and implementation of technological development are among the decisive orientations of the "set of measures," aimed at increasing the influence of science and technology on the economic development of the production sphere. This is manifested, above all, in the contents of the plan, which will express a unity of technological and economic development at all levels of management. The share of new products, of products with high technological standards and of top quality products will be part of the plan. The pricing of those products will be preferential, which will stimulate an acceleration of the innovation process because enterprises and economic production units will have the opportunity to use part of the means obtained from price stimulation for remunerating those employees who made the greatest contribution to the innovation process. Technologically outdated and poor quality products, meanwhile, will be at a disadvantage regarding the price--the deduction will amount up to 30 percent of the wholesale price. Enterprises and economic production units will soon find out that it pays to innovate.

Question: How will the set of measures regulate financial relations in affect unplanned cooperation?

Answer: This problem existed in our economy as long as we used the index of overall output and thus, above all, gross production. Each cooperation--regardless of whether it was planned or unplanned--was reflected in gross production and overall output. According to the "set of measures" cooperation will not be reflected in the indexes that are decisive for the creation of wages and similar indexes.

Should an enterprise need cooperation--and frequently it will be necessary and beneficial--it can have it, but this cooperation will not find an expression in the enterprise's actual performance. The purpose of this measure is to prompt the enterprises to sustain only such cooperation relations that are necessary and economically justified and to eliminate cooperation relations they can do without. It is certain that it will not be possible (and it is not even our objective) to completely abolish cooperation because for some enterprises it will be necessary because of limited facilities or availability of manpower, materials or energy.

LENART VISITS AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRNAVA

LD161050 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0300 GMT 16 May 80

[Excerpt] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, yesterday visited several agricultural establishments in Trnava District. This district cultivates the second largest quantity of grain grops in Slovakia, on almost 35,000 hectares. Comrade Jozef Lenart--accompanied by CPSL Central Committee Presidium members Jan Janik and Ignac Janak and by Slovak Minister of Agriculture and Food Jan Janovic--visited unified agricultural cooperatives at Velke Kostolany, Trebatice and Ostrov.

BRIEFS

CHOMUTOV COAL MINE--In 1979 the Jan Zizka mine in Chomutov exceeded the state plan, extracting 113.3 percent of the plan for graded coal. The state plan for 1980 amounts to 785,000 tons; compared with 1979, the extraction increase amounts to 7.5 percent. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 May 80 p 5 AU]

FLOODS IN SOUTH MORAVIA--The river Dyje has flooded about 2,000 hectares of the construction site of the Nove Mlyny Hydroproject in the Breclav District in South Moravia and has thus delayed the builders' plan to put the first part of the project, which comprises the Musov and the Vestonice dams and water reservoirs and was built at a cost of Kcs480 million, on trial run on 9 May. The river Dyje has also flooded the roads connecting Dolni Vestonice and Strachotin and Nove Mlyny and Milovice. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 7 May 80 p 6 AU]

SOWING RESULTS--Recent rain and cold delayed potatoe sowing in the CSSR so that early potatoes are sown on 90.4 percent of the planned acreage, but only one-third of all varieties planned has been sown so far. Grain corn is sown 65 percent in Slovakia, and 33.1 percent in the Czech Socialist Republic [CSR]. Corn for silage is sown on 16.3 percent of the planned 377,000 hectares (23.6 percent in Slovakia and 12.5 percent in the CSR). Spring cereals must still be sown on 3.6 percent of the planned acreage--33,000 hectares. Leguminous crops are sown on 88.6 percent of the 112,725 hectares planned (86.6 percent in Slovakia and 89.8 percent in the CSR). The planned acreage for poppy amounts to 12,565 hectares. Only 4,863 hectares of clover and lucerne had to be plowed under this year. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 May 80 p 1 AU]

PARTY-GOVERNMENT DECLARATION ISSUED ON WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD201700 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1409 GMT 20 May 80

[Text] Berlin--The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers have adopted the following declaration on the 14-15 May 1980 meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee:

The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers have heard the report of the GDR delegation on the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee which took place in Warsaw 14-15 May.

The Politburo and the Council of Ministers endorse the report and fully and totally approve the activities of the GDR delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and declare their unqualified approval of the decisions of the Warsaw meeting.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers pay tribute to the international importance of the declaration of the Warsaw Pact states on safeguarding peace which was unanimously adopted by the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee. At the beginning of the eighties, when mankind is faced with decisions on which its peaceful future and its existence or nonexistence depend, the socialist states are submitting realistic proposals to clear the path for detente and to enhance it by means of military detente and disarmament.

Immediately after the 35th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet Union and its allies over German fascism, to which the people of Europe owe their liberation and, as a result, the longest period of peace in recent history, the Warsaw Pact states appeal to the peoples and governments of Europe and the world to do everything possible to strengthen peace and resolutely oppose those whose dangerous policy of the arms race and confrontation conjure up incalculable consequences for the whole of mankind.

It is quite rightly noted in the declaration adopted by the Warsaw meeting of the Political Consultative Committee that breaking the vicious circle of "war followed by a short period of peace followed by war" in Europe is the most outstanding result of socialism's policy of peace. This is a truly historic achievement which is inseparably linked with the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact.

The Politburo and the Council of Ministers paid tribute in this respect to the consistent policy of peace on the part of the CPSU and the Soviet Union and to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's indefatigable statesmanlike work in the interests of world peace.

The Warsaw meeting of the Political Consultative Committee strongly emphasized that the course pursued by the U.S. administration and the most aggressive imperialist circles in the NATO states of moving from detente to confrontation has considerably aggravated the world situation at the start of the eighties. Peace is exposed to serious dangers. By means of arms programs of unprecedented proportions, slander campaigns, threats and boycott measures against socialist states, imperialism wants to check the advance of the forces of socialism, peace and social progress.

This adventurous policy, which undermines peace and cooperation between peoples and states, is aided by the antisocialist course of superpower hegemony followed by the Beijing leaders who openly make deals with the major powers.

A particularly striking threat to the European peoples vital interests is posed by the decision to deploy new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The implementation of this decision would seriously damage the military balance in Europe and thus pose an extreme threat to peace on the continent and beyond.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers endorse the assessment by the Warsaw meeting of the Political Consultative Committee that the most urgent task with regard to securing Europe's peaceful future is to prevent the deployment of these nuclear missiles. Military detente in Europe equally necessitates consolidating and expanding confidence-building measures, refraining from use or threat of force, reducing troops and arms, and finally, mutually undertaking to forgo all attempts to gain military superiority.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers are convinced that the Warsaw declaration will meet with the firm support of the peoples who are well able to differentiate between the interests of peace, which are their own, and the interests of the opponents to detente and who will not allow themselves to be misled.

The Politburo and the Council of Ministers attribute great importance to the initiative proposing that a top-level meeting be held in the near future between leading representatives of states from all regions of the world. A meeting of this kind can help eliminate international hotbeds of tension and prevent war.

The Warsaw Pact states expect the forthcoming Madrid meeting to make an important contribution to continuing the policy of detente. They are ready to do their part to prepare and hold this meeting in a constructive atmosphere. A conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, a decision on the convening of which is to be made by the Madrid meeting, would be suitable for making effective agreements on reducing military confrontation and strengthening trust among the European states.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers welcome and support the proposals submitted in the Warsaw declaration to eliminate conflicts in other parts of the world. The lasting and just settlement of these conflicts is a prerequisite for making detente a permanent, all-round and comprehensive process. In this regard the GDR attributes great importance to international solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of liberated states and of the peoples struggling for their national and social liberation.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers confirm that the GDR, on the basis of the decisions of the Warsaw meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, will make its contribution to consolidating international security.

Bearing in mind its historic responsibility to ensure that no war ever again emanates from German soil, the GDR will continue, as in the past, to contribute through further strengthening its political, economic and military cooperation within the Warsaw Pact and through its constructive policy, to implementing the common foreign policy of the Warsaw Pact states.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS, SETS DATE FOR PARTY CONGRESS

Honecker Address

LD211852 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1354 GMT 21 May 80

[Address by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, at the 12th SED Central Committee meeting in Berlin on 21 May]

[Text] Comrades: The Politburo has submitted to our meeting for discussion and approval a number of materials for preparing and holding the 10th SED Congress. Together with the results of the 11th Central Committee meeting and the consultation with district first secretaries, as well as with the Central Committee directive on holding the 1980-81 party elections, the adoption of these documents establishes the basis for the successful preparation of the 10th SED Congress on the political-ideological, economic and organizational levels. It would then be the task of the Central Committee and its organs to guide the preparatory work in such a manner that the 10th party congress, after a broad party discussion, which deepens the dialogue between the party and people and which strengthens the party's relationships of trust and its unity, will outline the next stretch of the road until 1985.

In preparing and holding the 10th party congress we enter another important period in the implementation of our party program. The 10th party congress, which is already marked by a great initiative by the people, will assess the results of the implementation of the decisions of our 9th party congress, and, based on what has been achieved, lay down the tasks which we have to solve to further shape the developed socialist society and thus establish the fundamental prerequisites for the gradual transition to communism. The socialist revolution in the eighties will also mould the spiritual-cultural image of the GDR as a socialist state whose historical task is to realize on German soil the ideas of the greatest sons of the German people--Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.

As we all know, we have advanced a long way along this road. If one looks at the seventies, then one can truly say that a tremendous transformation has been achieved in the life of our people. This transformation was possible only because both our party and the state organs tackled in all decisive spheres the solving of those questions which were laid down by our party at its congresses.

The results achieved at the specific levels in preparation for the 10th party congress are good. It is, as all basic organizations have noted, the result of a policy conceived since the eighth party congress, a policy based on the great work of construction of the past decades. It is based on the unshakable foundations of workers and peasants power in the GDR and on the development of a socialist social order which has achieved a considerable degree of maturity, internal stability and, at the same time, effectiveness abroad. In all this we do not overlook for one moment the demands made on us by life, the size of the tasks which we have yet to solve, or our shortcomings, which we do not like.

If at this meeting we decide to convene the 10th party congress, then we can assume that the GDR has undergone a stable, continuous and successful development through implementing the decisions of the ninth congress. The socialist social system permeates all spheres of life.

During this time, our republic has continued to bloom as a state of high economic performance capabilities in which the results of material production benefit the people to a growing degree, and in which education and culture have reached a level unprecedented in the history of our people.

Our party's strategic concept, which we had elaborated and implemented further with the decision of the ninth congress, is proving its worth, even during present times, as a basic direction. It is aimed at utilizing more fully the advantages of socialism and of guaranteeing the superiority of the socialist social system, particularly under the conditions of international changes, including those in the economic field.

Initiatives by our party and our people in 1980 and the implementation of the decisions of the ninth party congress will be the starting point for safeguarding that which has been achieved so far, and for further increasing the people's material and cultural living standards. We are already engaged in establishing the basis for the further dynamic development of our economy in the 1981-85 period. For this it is necessary, proceeding from our real economic possibilities, including participation in the international division of labor, to determine those quantitative and qualitative growth rates which we will be striving for year by year from 1981 to 1985 and which will allow us to successfully continue our social policy.

It will also be our slogan to do everything for the good of the poeple, for the good of the working class and its allies and for equal opportunities for all children. The most important is the safeguarding of peace. The war-peace-war cycle, which in the past decades has been broken through the efforts of the Soviet Union and the socialist community, must not be allowed to repeat itself, as was emphasized at the Warsaw meeting of the Political Consultative Committee. That we are prepared to make sacrifices for this is a matter of course. Secure peace is the all-encompassing main element of a happy future for mankind.

The documents submitted to our plenary meeting contain all the essential statements on our domestic and foreign policy. They give the direction for further development of mass initiative and the substance of our ideological work. It is important to increase further our party's action force, to strengthen further its closeness to the people and to arm our party in every respect for the fulfillment of future tasks.

We particularly welcome the initiative of those collectives in the economy, in industry and agriculture, science and technology, which, in accordance with the decisions of the 11th Central Committee meeting, called on all GDR citizens to ensure that the preparations for the 10th party congress are carried out in the spirit of the mass struggle to strengthen the GDR on an all-round basis as a socialist state, in the spirit of the mass struggle to achieve a powerful increase in economic performance, and to act in all social fields, including intellectual-cultural life, according to the motto: "The best for the 10th party congress! Everything for the good of the people!"

Comrades, what we are doing in preparation for the 10th party congress must naturally be seen in close connection with the conclusions arising from the analysis of the international situation, its development and its main tendencies. It is known that the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee has adopted a comprehensive stand on this.

In the capital city of People's Poland, where our socialist coalition was formed 25 years ago, the Political Consultative Committee took a new initiative to safeguard peace--an action program, the world-political scope of which is obvious. This initiative is suitable for giving a great impetus to the struggle for the continuation of detente, for halting the arms race, for effective disarmament measures and for a future for mankind without the dangers of a nuclear war.

The Warsaw initiative again makes it clear that peace and socialism are identical. Peace is the priority goal which is pursued by our socialist alliance, with its agreed foreign policy, based on the unity of action of all its member states and in cooperation with all forces of good will. The Political Consultative Committee has submitted a constructive concept for solving decisive questions linked, especially in the present international situation, with safeguarding peace. It is equally militant as it is realistic and sensible. In its realization our alliance can proceed from the premise that all prerequisites exist to give a suitable rebuff to the aggressive policies of threats and force by certain imperialist circles, especially the United States.

The transition from detente to confrontation, which the U.S. administration is making, and into the wake of which it is trying to draw the West European NATO countries, has considerably aggravated the international situation. It was noted at the Warsaw meeting that the danger to peace and detente has grown substantially. This has occurred as a result of the further activation of the imperialist policy of strength, confrontation and hegemony, and an accumulation of unresolved international problems. It would not be the first time that imperialism tries to find a way out of its crises through military adventures.

It thus becomes increasingly clear that the causes of the deterioration in the international situation and of the inflamation of the hotbeds of conflict in the various regions of the world are to be found in the efforts of the most reactionary imperialist circles aimed at directing world events along a different line than was laid down in the Helsinki Final Act. Neither the myth of the alleged threat from the East nor the West's inflammatory campaign surrounding Afghanistan can conceal this.

The long-term strategy according to which the aggressive imperialist circles proceed, is, as is known, demonstrated by many facts. The most important of these are the adoption of the long-term arms increase in May 1978 by the NATO Council in Washington, the fateful Brussels missile decision and the nonratification of the SALT II treaty by the United States. NATO's most aggressive circles are clearly working toward a unilateral change of the military equilibrium so as to achieve their supremacy. The Warsaw Pact states naturally cannot stand idly by and watch this. Thus at our meeting we agreed on both foreign and political steps and also on measures which are necessary to further ensure the required combat strength of the Joint Armed Forces of our socialist military coalition.

At the beginning of the eighties, people, when thinking of the future, look primarily at the safeguarding of peace. All those in the world who bear the responsibility of government will be assessed by what they contribute to solving this main problem of our day. The Political Consultative Committee emphasized with justice that in this decade it is important not only to safeguard the positive acts which had been achieved during the seventies, but also to multiply the fruits of detente, and to unleash a broader struggle for peace, freedom, national independence and social progress.

In view of the needs arising from this, we established specific goals and courses in Warsaw. We are in favor not of breaking, but continuing the dialogue between East and West, South and North. The meeting between Helmut Schmidt and myself in Belgrade is of particular value in this respect. It underlined the responsibility of the two German states towards peace, particularly at a time when the international situation has become more complicated. This is rightly understood in the world. Europe must remain a center of peace. When threats to peace appear, it is nothing short of a duty to work even more steadfastly to preserve peace. The attacks made yesterday by Herr Strauss against this policy and against cooperation by the European states on the basis of the Helsinki conference, are, to put it mildly, neither sensible nor statesmanlike. The European system of treaties, which was crowned by the Helsinki Final Act, should not lightly be sacrificed for an unpredictable policy.

In this spirit the declaration provides a clear orientation for the joint activities of our alliance, and is a constructive offer for an understanding on progress in the interests of peace and thus of peoples. The proposal for a meeting at the highest level between the leading representatives of states from all regions of the world is also in keeping with this. Positive results from such a meeting would be of great importance also for European security and the preservation of peace on our continent.

Of course, this is not intended as a substitute for the Security Council or the UN General Assembly, as Western mass media have seen fit to report. On the contrary, as you know we are in favor of increasing the authority of these bodies in accordance with the efforts of UN General Secretary Kurt Waldheim and the overhwelming number of UN countries. The Warsaw proposal is intended to create a possibility for a direct dialogue between statesmen of various regions with a view to safeguarding peace and cooperation of peoples and to banish the danger of a nuclear catastrophe for mankind.

Following the meetings in Belgrade and the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, the meeting between Comrade Leonid Brezhnev and French President Giscard d'Estaing, which took place in Warsaw at the invitation of Comrade Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has provided a hopeful signal. It would not be the first time that cooperation between France and the USSR have set the signposts toward detente, disarmament and cooperation.

All this corresponds basically with the main content of the Warsaw declaration and the Soviet Union's historic role in the struggle for a peaceful life for mankind. At the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, this role was praised by the participating states with words of high regard. Through its victory over Hitlerite fascism 35 years ago, the Soviet Union brought the peoples liberation and introduced the longest period of peace in Europe this century. It is still proving itself today to be the most powerful and influential vanguard for a peaceful world. It is the core of our alliance in the Warsaw Pact. During the 25 years of its existence, this alliance has proved its worth as the forge for our coordinated foreign policy and is the solid shield which protects our peoples' socialist achievements and peace. It will continue to do this.

In view of the great interest which the current questions of international developments arouse among our people, the answers given by the Political Consultative Committee at its meeting in Warsaw are of particular value for our party's work among the masses. They must be given top priority in the preparations for the 10th party congress. This will help to thoroughly explain the fundamental aspects of the strategy and tactics of our party and deepen the understanding of the dialectics of our domestic and foreign policy.

Comrades, the Central Committee has before it a proposal to carry out the report-back and elections of the executives of the basic organizations of the Kreis and Bezirk executives from 1 October 1980 until 22 February 1981. A decision to this effect will be met with great response throughout the party. Following thorough talks with all party members and candidate members during the course of the check of party documents, we will create, by party elections, essential prerequisites for further progress in all spheres of life. Successfully fashioning the advance of socialist society is indissolubly linked with further strengthening our Marxist-Leninist party.

At present our party has 2,130,671 members and candidate members. Of these, 56.9 percent are workers; 4.7 percent cooperative peasants; and 21.7 percent members of the intelligensia. Also, 653,560 party members, that is 30.6 percent, have graduated from higher and vocational education centers, while 32.8 percent are women and 23.1 percent young people.

How firmly the SED is rooted in the people is also shown by the fact that since the 9th party congress, over 260,000 of the best working people have been admitted to our ranks as candidate members. Of these, nearly 200,000 are workers and 88 percent are under 30 years of age. It can be said that our like-minded fighting alliance, by its composition, is capable of carrying out the party program tasks.

The party elections are of particular significance before the 10th congress. They are, above all, a task of preparing the party organizations and comrades politically and ideologically for the demands of the eighties. We want to create the best conditions for the steady continuation of our socioeconomic policy. From this follows in all social spheres the need to strengthen the party organizations, to act in unity, to constantly deepen the links of communists with the masses and thus to further increase the leading role of our party.

The party organizations will thoroughly assess how they can contribute to the implementation of the decisions of the ninth congress. In particular they will make the auditing of the militant programs an occasion to set themselves new and higher targets. The most important point is to increase substantially the economic capability of our country. We are convinced that the communists everywhere will bring influence to bear on the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the decisive link in the chain of the further stable and dynamic development of the GDR's economy.

The economic initiative to exceed the planned industrial production in 1980 by M2 billion is our target. It represents an additional 2 days output which can be mainly achieved without using additional material.

In brief, the task is to fulfill the plans daily and if possible, exceed them. It is a question of more products of high quality corresponding to the demands of the economy. This concerns the means of rationalization for our own economy just as much as it does consumer goods for the domestic market and products for export which are good foreign currency earners. The indispensable prerequisite for this is to raise labor productivity beyond the customary level, to save man-hours, to cut the labor force, to substantially improve the economic use of energy and materials and to achieve a greater economic yield from every mark, from every man-hour and every ounce of material.

Party congress initiative is developing in all spheres of life. The cooperative peasants are vying for the best results in the interests of supplying the people with high quality foodstuffs and industry with raw materials. Increasing attention is being paid to questions of effectiveness. Major scientific achievements in teaching and in research are at the center of the efforts of the collectives at the GDR Academy of Sciences, the universities, colleges and vocational training schools.

Pedagogs and teachers are working to give our secondary schools a wider content, to deepen their polytechnical character and to perfect communist education. In this way the tasks set by the eighth pedagogical congress are being solved successfully. Working people in the health and social services are making every effort to achieve ever better performances in caring for the population. Artists and cultural workers enrich our intellectual cultural life by new works. All efforts by members of our National People's Army, the border troops and other GDR protective and security organs are aimed at the reliable protection of the GDR.

We can rightly say that all classes and sections of our people, people of various professions and age groups, are uniting their activities to assert constantly and more effectively the advantages of socialism in the GDR in the interests of our society and their own well-being.

Comrades! Life has shown again and again that the political atmosphere in the basic organizations is crucial for the way in which the demands of daily party work are met. It is all the more necessary during the preparations for the 10th congress to foster all those efforts designed to create in every basic organization an atmosphere that will make possible the successful realization of party decisions.

The broad development of innerparty democracy is the fundamental prerequisite for raising the fighting strength of every party collective. This includes the conscious and voluntary discipline of comrades, the development of criticism and self-criticism, and paying attention to the ideas and proposals of party members. Everywhere we need collective deliberations and the creative clash of views on the best possible implementation of decisions. The solution of pending problems will be discussed candidly and constructively. At the same time, all this will benefit the comradely and sensitive cooperation with all working people.

Personal talks during the check on party documents were accompanied by a significant increase in political activity. Comrades expressed in an impressive way their unreserved agreement with and confidence in the policy of the central committee. From these talks fresh impulses emanated for militant and convincing ideological work among all sections of the population. The wealth of experience conveyed by the party members and the hundreds of thousands of proposals and suggestions should be used to make party management still more effective.

Great tasks are awaiting the party executives which will emerge from the elections. That is why men and women comrades should be nominated and elected who distinguish themselves at their place of work and in their residential areas by their entire political bearing and by their sense of responsibility and personal engagement. It is their paramount duty to represent the policy of the party with firmness of principle, organize its realization and cooperate trustfully with the working people. To be able to cope with the future demands made on them, the newly elected party executives must attach great value to collective work. It is up to them to develop comradely cooperation with all comrades. In short, in every sphere of our social life the entire strength of the party organizations should be mobilized for successful work in the spirit of our program adopted by the ninth congress.

Dear comrades, by convening the 10th SED Congress we are taking an initiative of the utmost importance not only for our party but for our people. It will be met with interest and attention beyond the borders of our country, especially among those who are for peace and progress. There has been something specially impressive, particularly of late. This is the great respect extended to the GDR, the first socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil, from East and West, South and North. It is our duty to continue to live up to the confidence placed in us. By using the preparations for the 10th congress to strengthen the GDR in every respect, we will at the same time consolidate the international positions of our socialist state and make our contribution to peace and detente.

Congress Date, Agenda

LD221424 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1324 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Berlin--The 10th SED Congress will be held in Berlin 11-16 April 1981. This decision was taken by the 12th session of the SED Central Committee. The party congress will have the following agenda:

1. Opening and convening of the 10th SED Congress: Comrade Horst Sindermann.
2. Report of the SED Central Committee to the 10th party congress. Rapporteur: Comrade Erich Honecker.
3. Report of the SED Central Auditing Commission. Rapporteur: Comrade Kurt Seibt.
4. Debate.
5. Resolutions.
6. Directive of the 10th SED Congress on the 5-year plan of the development of the GDR economy for 1981-85. Rapporteur: Comrade Willi Stoph.
7. Debate.
8. Resolutions.
9. Election of the leading party organs.

Motions to the 10th SED Congress can be submitted to the SED Central Committee up to 10 March 1981.

Communique on Session

LD221540 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1320 GMT 22 May 80

["Communique of the 12th Session of the Central Committee"--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin--The SED Central Committee met 21-22 May 1980 in Berlin.

The Politburo report was given by Comrade Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, moved the proposal to convene the 10th SED Congress.

Seventeen comrades spoke in the discussion.

The Central Committee confirmed the report of its Politburo and the speech by Comrade Erich Honecker.

It decided to convene the 10th SED Congress in Berlin from 11 to 16 April 1981 and decided on the guidelines for the election of delegates to the 10th SED Congress and the holding of party elections in 1980-81 in preparation for the 10th SED Congress. The Central Committee adopted the resolution "SED Central Committee Directives for the Holding of Party Elections 1980-81."

The Central Committee elected candidate member of the Politburo, Comrade Horst Dohlus, Politburo member of the Central Committee.

Resolution on Party Elections

LD221542 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1330 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Berlin--The 12th meeting of the SED Central Committee has passed the following resolution on holding the 1980-81 party elections:

On the basis of the party statute (Sec 51a, 56 and 64) and the Central Committee Election Regulations, the reports by and new election of the leaders of basic organizations and Kreis and Bezirk party organizations will be held in the period from 1 October 1980 to 22 February 1981.

During the period from 1 October 1980 to 6 December 1980 there will be the reports by and the new election of party organizers, their deputies, leaders of the departmental party cells and the leaders of all basic organizations and local committees.

During the period from 10 January 1981 to 24 January 1981, there will be the delegates' conferences for the rendering of reports and the new election of the Kreis, town and borough (Stadtbezirk) directorates. And during the period from 14 February 1981 to 22 February 1981, there will be the Bezirk delegates' conferences for the rendering of reports and the new election of Bezirk executives.

Resolution on Congress Delegates

LD221544 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1334 GMT 22 May 80

["Guidelines for the Election of Delegates to the SED Congress"--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin--The 12th meeting of the SED Central Committee passed the following resolution on the election of delegates to the 10th SED Congress:

1. The delegates to the 10th SED Congress will be elected according to the party statute at the Bezirk delegates' conferences. The election will be held according to the new election regulations passed by the SED Central Committee.

2. The election of delegates will be carried out according to the following system:

A. For 800 party members--1 delegate with voting capacity.

B. For 800 party members--1 delegate with nonvoting capacity.

FRG RADIO EDITOR'S ACCREDITATION REQUEST REFUSED

LD221635 Hamburg DPA in German 1528 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Cologne--The GDR has refused to accredit Deutschlandfunk editor Harald Kleinschmidt as correspondent for the Ard sound radio studio in East Berlin. This was confirmed by Deutschlandfunk on enquiry today. So far nothing is known as to the reasons for the refusal. West German radio in Cologne, which looks after the administration of the studio in East Berlin, has not yet received the GDR decision. A spokesman of the station said that the accreditation request by West German radio director Von Sell, had not yet been answered.

SINDERMANN, AXEN ATTEND AFRICAN UNITY DAY MEETING

LD222246 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2200 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] On the Day of African Unity, heads of diplomatic missions from African states accredited to the GDR, as well as representatives of the African liberation movements, gave a reception in Berlin today. In this present solidarity week, the active support by the GDR for all progressive forces in Africa was once again praised. Those present included members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, and SED Secretary Hermann Axen.

AGREEMENT WITH NICARAGUAN NEWS AGENCY SIGNED

LD221444 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1348 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Berlin--ADN and the Nicaraguan news agency ANN today signed an agreement in Berlin on the exchange of news and photographs. ADN Director General Guenter Poetschke and ANN Deputy Director Francisco Hernandez Segura at the same time signed a working protocol containing a number of measures in support of further expanding the ANN agency, which was formed after the 1979 victory of the Sandinista liberation struggle.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS INSTALLATION OF CATHOLIC BISHOP

AU201110 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 May 80 p 2

["New Bishop of Berlin Installed in Office; Personalities of the Capital Attended Festivity"]

[Summary] "Berlin ADN--Dr Joachim Meisner, the newly appointed bishop of Berlin, was solemnly installed in office on Saturday, 17 May." The installation took place at a pontifical mass in St Hedwig's Cathedral in Berlin at which the papal appointment decree was read and the insignia of the bishops office were handed to the appointee.

"Together with believers of the diocesis, members of the Berlin bishops' conference, Roman Catholic bishops from several countries and representatives of other churches, Klaus Gysi, GDR state secretary for church affairs; his deputy Hermann Klab; Guenter Hoffman, deputy mayor of the capital; as well as other personalities attended the ceremony. The Catholic Church representatives included Cardinal Josef Hoeffner from Cologne and Bishop Dr Laszlo Paskai of Veszprem (Hungarian People's Republic). Guests were Bishop Dr Albrecht Schoenherr, chairman of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR; Horst Gienke, bishop of the Evangelical Land Church of Greifswald; and Archbishop Melkhisedek, Exarch of the Russian Orthodox Church. Also present was Dr Martin Kruse, bishop of the Evangelical Church in Berlin-Brandenburg (Berlin-West) as well as ambassadors accredited in the GDR.

"After the entry of the clergy in the cathedral, Provost Dr Wolfgang Haendly read the papal appointment letter. Subsequently Bishop Hugo Aufderbeck, the oldest member of the Berlin Bishops Conference handed the crosier and the evangeliar to Dr Joachim Meisner. After a greetings address by Bishop Gerhard Schaffran, deputy chairman of the Berlin Bishops' Conference, the bishops and priests of the bishopric present exchanged the greetings of peace with the new bishop."

The bishop, who is 46 years old, had been ordained priest in 1962 and consecreted bishop 5 years ago in the Erfurt cathedral.

BRIEFS

TRADE MEETING WITH USSR--On Monday the foreign trade ministers of the GDR and the USSR, Horst Soelle and Nikolay Patolichev, met in Moscow. They discussed the further development of foreign trade relations in connection with the protocol, signed in Berlin in February, about the coordination of plans between the GDR and the USSR for 1981-85. In addition, the implementation of the long-term agreement for 1976-80 and of the annual protocol about mutual commodity deliveries in 1980 was discussed. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 May 80 p 2 AU]

DELIVERIES TO ARAB COUNTRIES--As a cooperation partner of the Berlin works for signal and safety technology the GDR technical communications industry has contributed to the reconstruction and modernization of railway lines in the Republic of Iraq and in the Syrian Arab Republic. Thus technical communication equipment was supplied for the railway that links Baghdad with the industrial port city of Basra. This was reported by Hans Dieter Deubner, director general of the combine. In addition, an official automatic telephone system and a teletype connection were built for that stretch. The combine also supplied the Damascus-Katana stretch with two independent telephone systems and a centralized clock installation. Currently the GDR's technical communications industry is building the national communications system in the PDRY on the basis of a long-term plan. At the first construction stage local telephone systems are being developed and mutually linked by radio connections in keeping with the specific and topographic conditions, several cities have already been equipped with modern automatic telephone centers. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 May 80 p 3 AU]

ADN-TANZANIAN AGENCY AGREEMENT--An agreement on the news exchange between ADN and the news agency of the United Republic of Tanzania, SHIHATA, was signed on Tuesday in Dar es Salaam. At the same time, a working protocol on the further deepening of cooperation was agreed upon. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 May 80 p 2 AU]

SOVIET CULTURE DELEGATION VISIT--The official delegation of Soviet culture and art workers which is visiting the GDR for the Days of Friendship and Culture of the USSR, arrived in Leipzig Bezirk on Sunday, 18 May. The guests under the leadership of USSR First Deputy Culture Minister Yuriy Barabash visited monuments of the international workers class, such as the Lenin memorial on Rosa Luxemburg street. In Propstheide ward they acquainted themselves with the former printing shop where the first issue of ISKRA was printed in 1900. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 May 80 p 1 AU]

ADN-MOZAMBIQUE AGENCY COOPERATION--An extension of the exchange of news between ADN and the news agency of Mozambique (AIM) has been agreed upon. A pertinent work agreement for the 1980-81 period was signed on Saturday 17 May in Maputo. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 May 80 p 2 AU]

CONGOLESE DELEGATION DEPARTURE--The delegation of the Congolese Labor Party (PCT) under the leadership of Florent Tsiba, member of the Politburo of the PCT Central Committee and minister of information, posts and telecommunications, which studied the SED's experiences in political-ideological work in the past few days, left for home on 16 May. During its stay the delegation conducted numerous talks with representatives of the SED and GDR Government about problems of further cooperation. An agreement was concluded on expanding the exchange of news with ADN. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 May 80 p 2 AU]

TALKS WITH ROMANIAN MINISTER--Talks on cooperation between the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania in the foodstuffs industry took place in Berlin 15-17 May. They were conducted by Dr Udo-Dieter Wange, minister of Bezirk-administered industry and food stuffs industry, and by Dr Angelo Miculescu, deputy premier of the Socialist Republic of Romania and minister of agriculture and the foodstuffs industry. In the talks they agreed upon joint tasks of cooperation until 1985. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 May 80 p 2 AU]

MEHES RECEIVES VIETNAMESE DELEGATION

LD221800 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May (MTI)--The Vietnamese party delegation under the leadership of Vo Van Kiet, alternate member of the Political Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Party Committee, currently staying in Budapest at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, was received by Lajos Mehes, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP and first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee. The meeting was attended by Endre Molnar, secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, and Dr. Lukacs Vincze, head of Budapest police office. Lajos Mehes informed the guests on the life and development of Budapest, on the situation of public order and public security, on actual tasks of party work. The delegation was accompanied by Nguyen Phu Soai, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Budapest.

The delegation was also received by Zoltan Szepvolgyi, member of the Central Committee of the HSWP and president of the Metropolitan Council.

[Budapest in Hungarian to Europe at 1900 GMT on 22 May broadcasts a report on the delegations' visit, adding the sentence: "The visitors were received by MSZMP Politburo members Mihaly Korom and Lajos Mehes."]

PARTY, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ADDRESS ELECTION RALLIES

Lazar Address in Diosgyor

LD222132 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 22 May 80

[Summary] The series of election rallies continued today with a meeting in the Lenin metalurgical works in Diosgyor, where the main speaker was Premier Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo. The following is an excerpt from the prime minister's speech:

[Begin Lazar recording] "Esteemed rally, dear comrades: This year is the concluding year of the Fifth 5-Year Plan and also the year in which we lay down the foundations for the Sixth 5-Year Plan. I am justified therefore in saying a few sentences about the position of our economy and our tasks. The 12th congress of our party, in drawing up a balance of our economic work, stated that despite all the difficulties which we had encountered, our economy had developed successfully in the past years as well. The national wealth increased, the intensive characteristics in our economy strengthened, the structure of production became more up to date and the improvement in productivity in line with the planned targets and even somewhat in excess of those targets can be seen as a highly significant achievement.

"The circumstances of life of our people have improved further, even if not to the extent planned. Over 4 years, real per capita incomes increased by 9 percent and real wages by approximately 6 percent. The material and cultural life of our people have become richer in content. In the past year the processes aimed at improving the economic balance began to develop in a dynamic manner. If we take the changed world economic circumstances into consideration, these are achievements worthy of respect. Unfortunately, however, they are not sufficient for the full realisation of the targets of our Fifth 5-Year Plan.

"Where are the divegences manifesting themselves? Primarily in the fact that we have been able to carry out the necessary qualitative changes only partially; many of our reserves have remained unused. It is largely owing to this fact that the rate of development was slower than that planned and it is also owing to this fact that we have not been able to increase the standard of living to the extent planned.

"At the same time, together with all these factors, significant concerns have arisen regarding our foreign trade balance. It is a well-known fact, and one that we have repeated often, that the bulk of our problems and difficulties are due to the fact that the external economic conditions have changed unfavorably for us. However, we can not stop at that point: We must immediately add to this that our worries would be far less had we been more consistent in the realization of our economic policy, had we been adjusting more rapidly to the changed circumstances. And this is precisely the main lesson that we must draw for our work at present and in the future.

"Besides all these, or it might be better to say that precisely in the interests of these goals, the performance of the collectives and of the individuals must be evaluated more rigorously in the sphere of governmental work, at every level of leadership and at every place of work. We must make more courageous use of the means of moral and material incentives. We must have the courage to differentiate between good and weak performances and must allocate recognition and material goods in line with individual merit.

"The realization of our tasks requires social solidarity to an extent greater than ever before. The oft-mentioned human factors play a greater part in the realization of our tasks than ever before. And this is also true of the raising of the standard of management, the better collaboration between economic life and science. It is true of the encouraging of talented leaders willing to take risks in a responsible manner, and of supporting the work competition movement and initiatives aimed at rationalization and innovation.

"Dear comrades, facing our own weaknesses is not one of the joyful moments in life even for the members of the government. Nonetheless, there is a need for this. It must be done from time to time because without this the necessary further development and improvement of work could not take place. As regards the future, the most important experience and lesson for us is that it is not sufficient to recognize the tasks and to formulate them correctly. In themselves not even correct decisions can bring about the desired results if the realization is not sufficiently consistent and if control is full of gaps. In my opinion it is precisely in this area that the weaknesses in directing work have manifested themselves and it is first and foremost in this area that we must achieve further improvements in our work." [end recording]

[Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian at 1730 GMT on 22 May carries an identical report to the above on the address of Gyorgy Lazar, except for the following variation of paragraphs five and six of the radio version:

["At the same time, together with these factors, significant concerns have arisen regarding our foreign trade balance.

["We must be aware of the fact that the realization of the resolutions of the 12th congress, particularly the realization of the economic tasks facing us, requires that all of us work more responsibly in order to achieve successes. We are working on the development of a 5-year plan which, following the direction of the 1979 plan and the 1980 plan, will make it possible to consolidate our achievements, the improving of the economic equilibrium and thereby the laying of the foundations for future progress. You may ask: Is this not too little? Could we not undertake to do more? My answer to this is: In a world characterized by the fact that in many countries economic development is not only stagnating but has even gone into reverse, in a world in which the number of unemployed is growing in many countries, the maintenance of our achievements and, what is more, progressing further, even if only to a modest extent, is a considerable task--this is a plan we can present to our people, our population, with a good conscience. It is a plan we can represent both at home and abroad with a good conscience.

["However, in order to achieve our plan, the qualitative characteristics of development in the sphere of production must be changed fundamentally, the improvement in our ability to export, the economical use of energy and materials, and we must carry out structural changes--I stress, first and foremost in the sphere of production--which will satisfy modern requirements."]

Nemeth, Trautmann in Ujpest

LD222131 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 22 May 80

[Summary] An election meeting was held today in Budapest's Ujpest Cultural Center.

"Workers' representatives of Ujpest's plants awaited two parliamentary candidates: Karoly Nemeth, party Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, who is one of the candidates of the capital's No 4 district, and Rezsoe Trautmann, deputy chairman of the Presidental Council." Mrs Pal Kovacs, secretary of the Ujpest People's Front, greeted the participants. "Karoly Nemeth spoke to them as follows:

[Begin Nemeth recording] "The current year is the last year of the Fifth 5-Year Plan. We must do everything to ensure that the plan is fulfilled, that we have better and better bases for starting to implement the Sixth 5-Year Plan, which is at present being worked out. The most important thing is for us to follow the directions of the 12th congress and to act in close unity. The political conditions for this are good. The overwelming majority of our people considers the congress and its resolutions as its own. Now it is the turn of implementation. It depends on us, on all of us, to realize what we have thought out together. No matter where or in what function we work, everybody has his or her personal task and responsibility in this.

"The congress has underlined with great emphasis the decisive role of the human factors in the utilization, better than hitherto, of our capacities, material and intellectual resources. That surplus--and, let us add, that qualitative surplus--which the country and society need, can only be attained through human will, disciplined work and better management.

"For a person to be better able to develop his capabilities very many conditions must exist. I now stress one of them, one that has an effect on all the others, namely a democratic atmosphere that is conducive to creation. It is our determined intention to further extend the sphere of influence of socialist democracy.

We do everything so that democratic forums may function with greater substance. Joint thinking about our joint affairs, tasks, methods of execution, this is the main foundation of a unity of outlook and action. Only in this way can the unity of the assertion of rights and the fulfillment of responsibilities be realised, in other words: socialist democracy itself.

"This is just as much an indispensable condition to the assertion of higher demands as it is to our being able to wage a successful battle against the indifference, indolence and bureaucracy that still exist in good measure in our society. Without the consistent assertion of socialist democracy a real socialist discipline cannot exist, either.

"Those who say that we now face the solution of difficult tasks, and so an exchange of views with the workers is out of place, but rather that there is a need for measures do not understand the essence of our policy and system. Yes, comrades, there is a need for measures. But if these are not supported by collective wisdom, by an understanding founded on conviction, then there will be a lameness in the execution as well.

"Of course, it is true that we face the solution of difficult tasks. But this only stresses the importance and great significance of the need for us to involve citizens, in even wider circles than hitherto, in the management of public affairs, and also into decisions in every possible sphere." [end recording]

"After Karoly Nemeth it was the turn of Rezsoe Trautmann. The deputy chairman of the Presidential Council spoke about the essence of the policy of alliance.

[Begin Trautmann recording] "The People's Front movement is directly responsible for the assertion of the policy of alliance, for the socialist national joining of forces and unity, on all the working days just as now in the period prior to the elections. The People's Front has the mission to forge the social strata, classes, the entire people, into a close alliance, into a national unity, and it has the duty to mobilize work-place, residential, national minority, religious and family communities, individuals and millions of citizens for the execution of the tasks that arise from the assertion of the policy of alliance." [end recording]

GIEREK RECEIVES FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

LD221808 Warsaw PAP in English 1726 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Warsaw, 22 May, PAP--PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek received today French Minister of Foreign Trade and Co-Chairman of the Polish-French Government Commission for Economic Cooperation Jean-Francois Deniau. The sides assessed the state of implementing the recommendations--aimed at further activization of Polish-French economic relations--that had been adopted during last year's Paris meeting between Edward Gierek and Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Economic Cooperation Talks

LD221919 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] The seventh session of the Polish-French Government Commission for Economic Cooperation began in Warsaw today. The Polish delegation is led by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski and the French delegation by Jean-Francois Deniau, French foreign trade minister. France is currently Poland's second largest trading partner among the highly-developed Western countries, as regards trade turnover.

SEJM DISCUSSES HOUSING CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS

LD221919 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] A session of the Sejm was held today devoted to an assessment of the implementation of tasks in housing construction. Seated on the benches of the Council of State were Edward Gierek, together with Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council, and also members of the council. Seated on the benches of the Council of Ministers were members of the government together with Premier Edward Babiuch. The deliberations were opened by Stanislaw Gucwa, speaker of the Sejm. Adam Glazur, minister of construction and construction materials industry, presented a government report on the implementation of housing industry tasks.

Summing up the results to date of the long-term construction program, the minister stated that more than 2.6 million new dwellings will be handed over for occupancy in the current 10-year period. Despite an undoubted improvement in housing construction, social needs have still not been satisfied. About Z150 billion will have been spent in the current 5-year period so as to ensure the smooth development of the raw materials base and of the production of materials and manufactured items serving the needs of housing construction. Speaking of the difficulties encountered recently in the full implementation of the construction program, Minister Glazur said a shortage of sites connected to water, gas and electricity, the insufficient development of construction potential in relation to the needs of individual regions, and also the still inadequate standard of the output of many materials and manufactured items required in particular for finishing off houses, are among those factors holding back the development of the construction program.

A discussion on the government's report began after the speech delivered by Minister Glazur, during which 18 speakers took the platform. They stressed that the experience gained in the 1970's and general social acceptance have confirmed the correctness of the goals formulated in the Sejm resolution of 1972 concerning the long-term program for improving housing conditions. The main tasks stemming from this program have been fulfilled.

The increment in residential floor space in the 1970-78 period has reached 22 percent, and the increase in the population was 7 percent. It was pointed out, however, that the basic provisions of the program and of the 1972 Sejm resolution now need to be verified in light of the experience that has been gained and of the qualitatively new economic, social and demographic situation. The increase in the scope of housing construction has proved to be inadequate in relation to needs. Devoting much attention to the weak points of the construction industry, the deputies critically evaluated the quality of housing units being built and the squandering of resources earmarked for these units. On the subject of the system of allocating cooperative houses, the deputies stressed the need for modification in the housing allocation system in such a way that it should take the social factor into account, and take place openly on the basis of clear and generally known criteria which take account of the principle of social justice.

The last to speak in the deputies' debate was Deputy Zbigniew Zielinski, chairman of the Sejm Commission for Construction and Construction Materials Industry. He pointed out that the debate on the implementation of the long-term housing program was preceded by various analyses conducted by the commission on the work done by ministries. Thus the conclusions and postulates submitted to the Sejm take into consideration the views of the deputies expressed during the work on assessing and discussing these postulates. Saying that the 10-year period in the 1970's was a period of earnest activity aimed at developing the housing industry, the deputy stressed that substantial shortcomings and stresses have cropped up in this sphere, particularly over the past few years. The situation has turned out to be more difficult and complex than was foreseen. The plan for housing construction and the concomitant plan have not been fulfilled completely. Wide-ranging efforts and investment reallocations have been and still are being undertaken to come up to these requirements and to overcome the difficulties. The Sejm passed a resolution which takes note of the government's report on the implementation of the tasks in housing construction.

On the second point of the agenda, the Sejm heard a reply given to a question by Deputy Zenona Kuranda regarding the organization of health summer camps for children suffering from development problems and various illnesses. Rising to speak on this subject, Krzysztof Kruszewski, minister of education and training, reported that during this year's holidays, health summer camps will have about 80,000 places available. The principles on which these centers are organized has been regulated by defining, among other factors, their duration and the duties of the education authorities and the health services. Efforts have been made to select schoolchildren more accurately for these summer camps in a way that will ensure that the children most in need of it take advantage of them. The Sejm finished its debates at 1800.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RECALLS, APPOINTS NEW OFFICIALS

AU230909 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 22 May 80 p 2

["The Record of Personnel Changes"]

[Text] On the motion of the ministers concerned, the chairman of the Council of Ministers recalled Magister Eng Stefan Barabach from the post of undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials Industry; Magister Marian Debogorski from the post of undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Food Industry and Purchases; and Docent Dr Eng Walery Kujawski from the post of undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers thanked the recalled officials for their performance at the aforementioned leading state posts. On the motion of the minister of science, higher education and technology, the chairman of the Council of Ministers appointed Prof Dr Eng Boleslaw Jakowlew to the post of undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY PLENUM APPOINTS OFFICIALS

AU220755 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 20 May 80 p 2

["The 20th Plenum of the Democratic Party Central Committee"]

[Text] PAP--The 20th Plenum of the Democratic Party Central Committee discussed the tasks of its bodies and organizations during the accountability and election campaign. Central Committee Chairman Tadeusz W. Mlynczak chaired the session. Both the plenum report and the ensuing discussion stressed that the efforts to create conditions for rapid implementation of the Eighth PZPR Congress tasks are the most urgent issue. In the course of the accountability and election campaign, the Democratic Party bodies and organizations should work out the most effective methods of implementing the eighth congress directives in their own areas, and should tighten and promote cooperation with PZPR organizations.

The Democratic Party Central Committee stressed the importance of the harmonious development of political-organizational and ideological-education work in its bodies and organizations, in order to foster a high social consciousness among members and communities so that the policy of development of services and handicrafts can be more easily implemented in common with the PZPR. The plenum appointed Zbigniew Rudnicki vice chairman of the Democratic Party Central Committee, and Bogdan Lysak Presidium member and Central Committee secretary of the Democratic Party.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES 'OUTSTANDING' OFFICERS

AU221537 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 20 May 80 pp 1, 2

[Report on speech by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, at meeting with outstanding commanders and officers at the military rest camp at Helenowo near Warsaw--date not given]

[Text] Speaking to outstanding officers, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski discussed--within the context of the present international situation--some tasks implemented by the armed forces in the sphere of training, ideological-political education, socialist people to people relations, principles of soldierly conduct, cultural development in the armed forces and fostering exacting discipline.

Discussing the Eighth PZPR Congress resolutions, the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact, W. Jaruzelski stressed that exemplary and conscientious service is the most important task facing all the soldiers of the Polish People's Armed Forces. At the same time, he praised the outstanding generals and other officers for their reliable and fruitful soldierly efforts.

Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski also devoted much attention to the problems of military families, especially to the tasks of fostering the socialist model of the family and children's upbringing. He offered thanks to the wives of the outstanding officers and praised them for their efforts to ease the fulfillment of their husbands' complicated duties. He also wished the commanders, officers and their families further achievements in official and social work, satisfaction with the exemplary fulfillment of duties, and prosperity in their private lives.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS MEASURES AGAINST 'UNSATISFACTORY' MANAGERS

AU221620 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 May 80 pp 1, 2

["Streamlining Investment and Building Activities--Personnel and Organizational Changes"]

[Text] PAP--THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAM THAT PREMIER EDWARD BABIUCH PRESENTED TO THE SEJM HAS PRODUCED A NUMBER OF MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MANAGEMENT IN ALL SPHERES OF OUR ECONOMY, INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION, THE PERFORMANCE OF WHICH IS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT IN CREATING THE BASE THAT WE MUST HAVE IF WE WANT TO ACHIEVE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRESS. THE PEOPLE FEEL--PARTICULARLY IN THE CASE OF HOUSING CONSTRUCTION--THAT DEFECTS IN THE PERFORMANCE OF CONSTRUCTION TRADES REDUCE THE RESULTS EXPECTED OF THE RESOURCES AND FUNDS PROVIDED FOR CONSTRUCTION.

The all-national session that was held in mid-May under the chairmanship of Vice Premier Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk and that was attended by heads of construction departments and by managers of construction associations, enterprises and design bureaus laid down the lines of countering the negative features in the building sector. The most important task in that connection is to counter the inefficient use of resources provided for construction and assembly work, and insufficient and late implementation of the most important projects of investment policy, especially of housing construction.

AS A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS HAS REVEALED, ONE OF THE REASONS FOR THE PRESENT SHORTCOMINGS AND IRREGULARITIES IS THE UNSATISFACTORY PERFORMANCE OF MANAGEMENT IN MANY BUILDING ENTERPRISES. DETAILED ANALYSES OF THE PERFORMANCE OF INDIVIDUAL BUILDING ENTERPRISES AND ASSOCIATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE, AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PERFORMANCE OF MANAGERS IN LINE WITH THE FUNDS AND POWERS GRANTED THEM HAS BEEN EVALUATED. IT HAS BEEN ASCERTAINED THAT, REGARDLESS OF THE TENSIONS AND DIFFICULTIES OCCASIONED BY THE MORE GENERAL CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH OUR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES TAKE PLACE, SOME ENTERPRISES AND ASSOCIATIONS AND THEIR MANAGERS IN MANY CASES NEGLECT THEIR OFFICIAL DUTIES IN A DRASTIC MANNER.

On the strength of the aforementioned findings, the ministers, voivodes and industrial heads concerned have analyzed and will analyze the performance of the building management cadres in the enterprises run by them, and will take organizational and personnel action. For example, the Department of Construction has found out that the managing personnel in six industrial associations and 23 combines and enterprises worked unsatisfactorily. THAT IS WHY 6 DIRECTORS AND DEPUTY DIRECTORS OF INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS AND 78 DIRECTORS AND DEPUTY DIRECTORS OF ENTERPRISES HAVE BEEN DISMISSED. The dismissals include Jan Bartosik, deputy director for production in the Olsztyn industrial construction enterprise; Jerzy Skoczek, deputy director for production in the Siedlce industrial construction enterprise; Kazimierz Swieczkowski, director of the Gdansk combine for housing construction; Jerzy Glabinski, deputy director for production in the Gdansk combine for housing construction; Artur Klemensowski, deputy director responsible for preparing production in the Gdansk combine for housing construction; Jan Kuprys, deputy director for production and equipment in the Inzynieria-Lodz municipal construction plant; and Grzegorz Urbanowicz, chief bookkeeper of the Inzynieria-Legnica municipal construction plant.

The metallurgy department has introduced organizational and personnel changes in the management of the Association of Industrial Construction and Ore Mining by dismissing Stanislaw Pniewski, director for workers affairs; Edward Wasilewski, chief engineer for construction; and Hilary Sacinski, chief engineer for technological progress and development.

The agricultural department has taken action against 61 persons in 49 enterprises. The following were dismissed from their posts for failing to correctly implement production tasks: Roman Ratkowski, director of the Bydgoszcz agricultural construction enterprise; Slawomir Karczewski, acting director of the Wloszczowa agricultural construction enterprise; Sylwester Zakrzewski, director of the Bialystok installations-assembly plant; and Artur Palasz, director of the Kamien Pomorski regional land improvement plant.

Wlodzimierz Lejman, chairman of the Nowa Wies agricultural producer cooperative in Kalisz Voivodship, was dismissed by the main administration of the union of agricultural producer cooperatives for a lack of discipline.

IT IS EXPECTED THAT COMPREHENSIVE AND EXHAUSTIVE EVALUATIONS OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE INDIVIDUAL ORGANIZATIONAL UNITS AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF CADRE POLICY WILL BE A PERMANENT ELEMENT OF STREAMLINING THE PROCESSES OF INVESTMENTS AND CONSTRUCTION. SUCH EVALUATIONS SHOULD CRUCIALLY IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THOSE SECTORS OF THE ECONOMY AND SHOULD HELP ELIMINATE THE PRESENT ABUSES AND WASTE.

Analyses of the performance of managing cadres, organizational activities and decisions on personnel will also be carried out very soon in other departments with units responsible for investment construction, including the departments of energy, chemistry, communications, and administration, local economy and environmental protection, as well as the Central Union of Housing Construction Cooperatives. As for the organizational units of construction, it is planned to tighten the control activities performed by the Polish National Bank and the Food Production Bank.

SELECTED CONSUMER GOODS PRICE HIKE REPORTED

AU221441 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 May 80 p 2

["The State Price Commission's Communique"]

[Text] The State Price Commission has announced that the retail prices of Carmen, Caro and Marlboro cigarettes are as follows as of 21 May: A packet of Carmen costs Z32, of Caro Z27 and of Marlboro Z40. These cigarettes are produced from tobacco imported from the second payment area, and their prices have not been changed since 1975, although imported tobacco has become much more expensive since. The prices of other brands of cigarettes remain unchanged.

Prices for Coca-Cola, Pepsi-Cola and Mirinda have also been increased because these brands of cold drinks are produced from imported concentrates. The new prices: Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola cost Z8 for a 0.25-liter bottle, and Mirinda costs Z10 for a 0.25-liter bottle.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC SYMPOSIUM--A Polish-Danish economic symposium to discuss cooperation between small and medium enterprises in Poland and Denmark was held in Kolding, Denmark. The symposium, which was attended by representatives of over 40 Danish firms and by the officials concerned from the two countries decided that, among other things, cooperation will be established in the production of specialist equipment used in the rehabilitation of disabled people. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17-18 May 80 p 2 AU]

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS POLITICAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

AU230823 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0730 GMT 23 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/5/1980--A joint meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, presided over by Nicolae Ceausescu, took place on May 22.

Debates in the joint meeting covered the activity of the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty participating states, which took place on May 14-15, in the capital city of the Polish People's Republic. The Executive Political Committee, the State Council and the government unanimously approved and assessed highly the activity unfolded by Nicolae Ceausescu at the meeting, the brilliant way in which the general secretary of the party, president of the republic outlined Socialist Romania's stand on the questions discussed, stressing that it fully accords with the decisions of the Twelfth Congress of the RCP, with interests of the Romanian people, the general cause of socialism, peace, detente, security and collaboration in Europe and the world over.

Unanimously approved during the joint meeting was the signing by Nicolae Ceausescu of the two declarations of the Warsaw Treaty participating states, and full approval was shown for their content, which gives pride of place to the care for the promotion of the cause of peace and detente, of disarmament, to the participating countries' wish to act for political, negotiated settlement of the interstate disputed issues, for the consolidation of security and the development of collaboration in Europe and the world over.

It was considered that under the current international circumstances, when tension is heightening and the tendencies of relapse to the cold war policy are growing, the socialist countries have a great responsibility for the preservation of peace in the world, that everything possible must be done for preventing international life from worsening, for the settlement of the conflicts only by negotiations, for the resumption and development of the policy of detente, collaboration and peace, based on strict observance of all peoples' national independence and sovereignty.

The Executive Political Committee, the State Council and the government consider that of outstanding importance is the promotion of the cause of detente, disarmament, security and peace in Europe, of collaboration and peace among peoples. Satisfaction was expressed at the basic orientation of the content of the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty participating states, which declares against Europe's division into military blocs, for the concomitant abolition of the NATO and of the Warsaw Treaty, for military disengagement and disarmament, for the rallying of all states' efforts with a view to promoting a climate of confidence, security and peaceful collaboration among all nations of the world. The fact was highly assessed that the declaration strongly affirms the new principles of relations in international life--fully equal rights, rigorous observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, non-recourse to force and threat with force--the only principles upon which lasting inter-state relations, peace and security can be built throughout the world.

Appreciated were also the proposals comprised in the declaration, for action to be taken so that the European states covenant an agreement to the effect of not increasing the effectives of the armed forces in the zone established under the Helsinki Final Act, to unabatedly observe the provisions of this agreement.

The Executive Political Committee, the State Council and the government consider the proper preparation of the Madrid meeting to be of great importance, stressing the need for intensified and deeper exchange of views to this end, so that consensus may be reached prior to the meeting, as regards the practical measures meant to lead to the translation into life of the Helsinki Final Act as a coherent whole. Of great importance for strengthening the confidence and security of the continent is also the proposal for the organization of a conference on military disengagement and disarmament in Europe, for sustained efforts to be deployed in order to achieve agreements within the negotiations in view of limiting the weapons and halting the arms race. Particular stress was laid on the standpoint expressed in the declaration on the need for further efforts world-wide in order to induce the banning of the use of nuclear weapons, of the further location of missiles and mass destruction weapons in Europe, for the dismantlement of the military bases and the withdrawal of the troops from foreign territories, the reduction of the armed forces and weapons, the creation of denuclearized zones and of zones of peace in various regions of the world, in Europe included.

The Executive Political Committee, the State Council and the government reaffirmed Socialist Romania's determination to do everything possible in order to make her full contribution to the achievement of genuine and lasting security in Europe, to the promotion of broad and unhampered collaboration on our continent and worldwide, to a new policy of full equality, confidence and regard among nations, to the building of a better and more just world on our planet.

The joint meeting also examined current problems of the home economic activity.

During the joint meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu accounted on the talks conducted with Hua Guofeng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

The Executive Political Committee, the State Council and the government fully approved and assessed highly the outstanding results of the recent dialogue between Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Guofeng, which goes down as a fresh moment of great importance in the upward and fruitful course of the Romanian-Chinese relations and marks an important contribution to the strengthening of the solidarity and multilateral collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

The understandings and conclusions reached during the fresh meeting between Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Guofeng were fully approved and fit measures were set for the attainment in proper conditions of the stipulated objectives of collaboration, for the more intense development on multiple planes of the friendly relations between the two parties, countries and peoples.

Highlighted with full satisfaction was the agreement of the two parties and countries to ever more closely collaborate in the world arena for the settlement of the international problems in a democratic spirit, in the interest of the policy of peace, observance of peoples' independence and sovereignty, of attaining the ideals of freedom and progress of all nations.

Nicolae Ceausescu also presented an account on the results of the meeting held in Bucharest with Ahmed Sekou Toure, general secretary of the Democratic Party of Guinea, president of the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea. The Executive Political Committee, the State Council and the government assessed highly the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmed Sekou Toure, stressing their outstanding importance for the ever upward and fruitful course of the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Democratic Party of Guinea, between Romania and Guinea.

It was emphasized that the Romanian-Guinean dialogue reaffirmed the joint determination to amplify and deepen continuously the collaboration between the two parties and countries, the two countries' will to contribute to the development of a climate of peace, security, collaboration and understanding in Europe, in Africa and the world over, to the liquidation of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new world economic order.

During the joint meeting measures were established for the ever larger development of collaboration and cooperation between the two countries, parties and peoples.

Nicolae Ceausescu also read an account on the visit Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid to our country over May 9-12, 1980.

The Executive Political Committee, the State Council and the government stressed with satisfaction the fruitful results of the fresh Romanian-Korean summit dialogue which pregnantly brought to the fore the relations of lasting friendship, militant solidarity and multilateral collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea, between our countries and peoples. Special appreciation was given to the decisions made by Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song regarding the amplification and deepening of the Romanian-Korean relations, the intensification of the exchanges and contacts on a party, state and mass organization line, the expansion of the relations in the economic, scientific, cultural and other domains.

Stressed was with satisfaction the fact that during the talks Nicolae Ceausescu reaffirmed the full solidarity of the Romanian party, government and people with the legitimate aspirations of the Korean people after a peaceful, independent and democratic reunification of its homeland. Also emphasized was the importance of the extensive exchange of views between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song on current international problems. The two party and state leaders showed that at present it is all the more necessary to strengthen the collaboration and solidarity of the socialist countries, of the nonaligned countries and the developing ones, of the democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, for halting the dangerous course of tension, for resuming and continuing the policy of detente and collaboration, for guaranteeing peace and security in the world.

Underlined was the great significance of Nicolae Ceausescu's and Kim Il-song's stand as to the necessity of firmly observing, in interstate relations, the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, nonrecourse to the threat or use of force, of the exclusively peaceful, negotiated settlement of all litigious problems among states, of achieving the general disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all. The Romanian-Korean summit dialogue paid special attention to the achievement of a global, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, to supporting the struggle for independence of all peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, in view of their free and self-reliant development, of the liquidation of underdevelopment and the building of a new world economic order.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song reiterated the will of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Workers' Party of Korea to strengthen their collaboration and solidarity with all the communist and workers' parties, as well as with the socialist, democratic parties, to develop collaboration with the national liberation movements, with the ruling parties in the newly independent states, with all revolutionary, progressive anti-imperialist forces in their struggle for progress, collaboration and peace.

During the meeting, unanimously approved were the understanding and conclusions reached on the occasion of the visit, and measures were established for their translation into life in view of the continuous development, on multiple planes, of the relations of friendship and collaboration, of militant solidarity between the two parties, countries and people.

The Executive Political Committee, the State Council and the government approved the results of the visit of friendship Ilie Verdet, Romanian prime minister, paid to the USSR, of the talks he had in Moscow with A.N. Kosygin, prime minister of the USSR, regarding the further strengthening and development of the Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship and collaboration, the expansion and improvement of the mutually advantageous economic and technico-scientific collaboration between the two countries. It was considered that the prime minister's talks and meetings, the measures established on the occasion are in full accordance with the understandings concluded between Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and the determination of our party and state expressed to further act for the deepening of friendship and expansion of collaboration, on multiple planes, between Romania and the Soviet Union, in the interests of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of socialism, communism, of peace, detente and international collaboration.

MOROCCAN MINISTER VENALI CONCLUDES VISIT

AU221918 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/5/1980--Mansouri Benali, member of the Executive Committee of the People's Movement of Morocco, minister of administrative affairs, deputy to the Chamber of Representatives, chairman of the Mediterranean social and cultural association, together with a delegation paid a visit to Romania over May 17-22 at the invitation of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

During his sojourn in Romania, the Moroccan guest met with Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, and with Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, secretary of the SDUF National Council. Opinions were exchanged during the interviews on the relations between the SDUF and the People's Movement of Morocco, on the bilateral relations between the two countries just as on some current international questions of joint interest.

Minister Mansouri Benali also called on Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly. Questions related to the development of the relations between the Romanian and Moroccan parliamentarians with a view to further developing the links between the two countries and peoples were approached on the occasion.

CEUASESCU RECEIVES IRANIAN CENTRAL BANK GOVERNOR

AU230903 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0730 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu yesterday received 'Ali Reza Nobari, governor of the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the good Romanian-Iranian relations and the desire to act to develop bilateral cooperation in various fields, including the banking sector. They also discussed certain topical international issues, particularly the need to halt the worsening of the political climate and international relations. The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Niculescu Receives Bank Governor

AU221911 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1743 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/5/1980--On May 22, Paul Niculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of finance, received 'Ali Reza Nobari, governor of the Central Bank of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During the talk approached were aspects regarding the development of economic and financial-banking relations between relevant organizations of Romania and the Iranian bank. Attending the interview was Vasile Voloseniuc, president of the Romanian bank for foreign trade.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES AUSTRALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

AU221915 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/5/1980--On May 22, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, received Bernie Taft, member of the Executive Committee, national secretary of the Communist Party of Australia, who is paying a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the talk opinions were exchanged on the activity and concerns of the two parties, as well as on some current international issues.

Satisfaction was expressed at the good relations between the RCP and the Communist Party of Australia which expand and deepen steadily. At the same time, the joint determination was expressed to further act for the development of those relations. The fact was brought to the fore that the intensification of cooperation between the RCP and the Communist Party of Australia, of their contacts and exchanges of experience contributed to the deepening and expansion of the relations of friendship between the two peoples and countries, to the strengthening of collaboration and solidarity among communist and workers' parties, among all progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces.

The exchange of opinions on current international issues highlighted the two parties' concern over the deterioration of the world political climate which endangers the policy of detente, peace, independence and security of the peoples. Both sides assessed that under the circumstances, the states, all peoples, public opinion should intensify their efforts, the communist, socialist, social democratic parties, all the progressive political forces should intensify their collaboration in view of halting the worsening of the international situation and of creating a positive course in the world, for the resumption and consolidation of the policy of detente grounded on the observance, in interstate relations, of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, renunciation of threat or use of force, on the acknowledgement of each people's right to develop freely, self-reliantly. The fact was highlighted that international peace and security required more than ever a passage to the rapid political, neogiated settlement of all interstate litigious issues, of the states of conflict in various parts of the world.

During the talk, stress was also laid on the necessity of achieving general disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all, of halting the arms race which is an ever heavier burden on the people's shoulders andposes the ever greater danger of new devastating wars, of stopping the deployment of further nuclear missiles in Europe and of reducing the existing ones, of creating denuclearized zones in various regions of the world.

Pointing to the significance of the strengthening of security in Europe and assessing that efforts should be intensified for a thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting due this year the sides considered that further action should be undertaken for achieving a comprehensive peace in the Middle East. Special attention being paid [word indistinct] development questions, to the establishment of a new world economic order the two parties' determination was reiterated to cooperate ever closer in the world arena in view of solving international issues in a democratic spirit. The interview passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI RECEIVES UNIDO DIRECTOR

AU222018 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1804 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/5/1980--On May 22, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, received 'Abderrahman Khane, UNIDO executive director, who is paying a visit to Romania. During the talk, analysed were the stage of collaboration between Romania and UNIDO, as well as possibilities of developing that collaboration.

OPREA RECEIVES PRC VICE MINISTER OF MACHINE BUILDING

AU222010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/5/1980--Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, received Yu Yi, deputy minister of the Fifth Ministry of Machine Building of the People's Republic of China, now visiting Romania. In the spirit of those convenanted during the meetings between the party and state leaders of the two states--Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Guofeng--questions of joint interest, related to the development of the collaboration in machine building, were approached during the interview which passed in a cordial atmosphere.

VERDET RECEIVES BULGARIAN DEPUTY CHAIRMAN LUKANOV

AU221955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1814 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/5/1980--On May 22, Ilie Verdet, Romanian prime minister, received Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, chairman for Bulgaria of the Joint Romanian-Bulgarian Intergovernmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration, who paid a visit to Romania. During the interview, particular satisfaction was expressed at the relations of close collaboration that have established and steadily developed between the two countries and peoples in keeping with the understandings reached and orientations set during the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov. It was also considered that the dynamic and multilateral development of the national economies of the two countries provided ever broader possibilities for the expansion and diversification of bilateral cooperation on the economic, technical and scientific planes, as well as in other fields of mutual interest.

Further Meetings

AU221956 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1819 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/5/1980--On May 22, Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, chairman for Bulgaria of the Joint Romanian-Bulgarian Intergovernmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration, had interviews with Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister and minister of mining, oil and geology.

Analyzed was the development stage of the relations of economic collaboration and cooperation in various domains of mutual interest, of the commercial exchanges, fresh measures for further expanding Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation being set.

Talks were held the same day between Leonte Rautu, chairman for Romania and of the Joint Romanian-Bulgarian Intergovernmental Comission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration, and Andrei Lukanov. The stage of carrying through the decisions adopted during the Romanian-Bulgarian summit meeting in Sinaia and Voden in 1979, as well as of finalizing the projects and the concrete measures covenanted in the field of bilateral economic collaboration was examined during the talks.

CHINESE HISTORICAL EXHIBITION OPENS IN BUCHAREST

AU220839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0755 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/5/1980--The exhibition "The Long March of the Chinese Workers-Peasants Red Army" was opened in Bucharest on Wednesday at the Museum of History of the Communist Party. Organized by the Museum of History of the Chinese Revolution, the exhibition presents outstanding moments in the Chinese people's revolutionary fight, highlights the leading role of the Communist Party of China in the organization and successful unfolding of the march effected by the workers-peasants Red Army between August 1934 and October 1936 for freedom, for safeguarding the homeland's independence and sovereignty. Presented are also aspects showing the Chinese people's heroism, the echo of its revolutionary fight, manifestations of solidarity of the Romanian people, of the communists with the Chinese people.

Participating in the opening ceremony were Mihai Gere, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, and other Romanian officials.

Present was Chen Shuliang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest, members of the embassy,of the delegation of the Museum of History of the Chinese Revolution and of the delegation of the China-Romania Friendship Association now visiting Romania.

In their brief speeches on the occasion, Ion Popescu-Puturi, member of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Romania-China Friendship Association, Nicolae Cioroiu, director of the museum, and Ambassador Chen Shuliang pointed to the interest with which the Romanian people followed the Chinese people's revolutionary fight, to the satisfaction at the remarkable successes it scored along the years under the leadership of the Communist Party of China in building the socialist society in its homeland. Underlined was the importance of the exhibition, the first of its kind in Romania, being considered a contribution to deepening mutual acquaintance, to steadily strengthening the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, countries and peoples, in the spirit of the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Guofeng, in the interest of the two peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

ZIMBABWE PRESIDENT RECEIVES AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

AU221959 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1811 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Harare, AGERPRES, 22/5/80--President Canaan Banana received Petre Blajovici, who presented his letters of credence as Ambassador of Romania to Zimbabwe.

Cordial greetings were conveyed on the occasion to President Canaan Banana from President Nicolae Ceausescu. Expressing his feelings of gratitude for the political, diplomatic, moral and material support Romania had granted to the national liberation struggle of the Zimbabwe people, President Canaan Banana highlighted his resolve, the resolve of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, of the Zimbabwe Government to act for deepening and diversifying the relations of close friendship and cooperation between the two countries, to start tangible actions of cooperation on multiple planes.

LUMEA MARKS TREATY ANNIVERSARY WITH DPRK

AU221239 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1155 GMT 22 May 80

["An Act of Major Political Significance"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/5/1980--Marking 5 years since the signing in Bucharest (May 26, 1975) by Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song of the Romanian-Korean Treaty of Friendship and Collaboration, weekly LUMEA of May 22 considers in a commentary that the document opened up a new chapter in the upward course of the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and multilateral collaboration between the RCP and the Workers' Party, between the two countries and peoples.

It accounts for an important contribution to the consolidation of the unity of the countries building the new system and fits also within the efforts for providing new (?prospects for) the inter-state relations, for attaining the desideratum of democratized international life and of a better and more just world.

Evoking the close friendship, solidarity and multilateral collaboration between the Romanian and Korean people, the review stresses the prevalent role of the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song, meetings which every time went down as moments of outstanding importance in the history of the relations between the two countries and peoples.

The Romanian people, which gives selfless support to the Korean people's heroic struggle for the defence of its homeland, the review writes, views with warm sympathy and great satisfaction the successes won by it in the peaceful work, considering it to provide a strong political-economic basis for the struggle unfolded by the whole Korean people, both in the North and in the South, for the attainment of the supreme national desideratum of homeland's reunification. The ardent aspiration and untiring struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful, democratic and independent unification of its homeland enjoys the constant support and full solidarity of the RCP, the Romanian state and people, as Socialist Romania firmly supports the realistic and constructive programme elaborated by the Workers' Party and by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the reunification of Korea by Koreans themselves, without foreign immixture.

BRIEFS

NEW RWANDA AMBASSADOR--On 20 May, Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Jules Kanamura, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Rwanda to Bucharest with residence in Moscow, in connection with his forthcoming accreditation. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 May 80 p 5 AU]

IRAQI DELEGATION MEETS GOVERNMENT, PARTY OFFICIALS

Meeting With Dragan

LD221352 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1840 GMT 21 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, today received a delegation of the Iraqi Ba'th Party led by Tariq 'Aziz, member of the National and Regional Command of the Ba'th Party and deputy prime minister of the Iraqi Government, which is paying a visit to our country.

In the course of a lengthy and friendly conversation, Zvone Dragan briefed the Iraqi delegation on the basic orientations of Yugoslav socioeconomic dvelopment in the postwar period. The Iraqi delegation was informed about the economic situation in Yugoslavia and about our economic cooperation with other countries. It was mutually assessed that bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iraq has been developing successfully for many years, and that it has reached a significant level.

Meeting With Djuranovic

JN221538 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, 22 May--Tariq 'Aziz, Ba'th Party National Command member and deputy prime minister, met in Belgrade this afternoon with Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council and member of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee. The meeting, held in the Federal Executive Council, was attended by Brankovic, president of the nonaligned department in the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee [as received].

Tariq 'Aziz conveyed greetings from President Saddam Husayn to the commission of the Yugoslav Presidency. The two sides discussed matters of concern to the nonaligned movement, in light of the tension engulfing international relations. They also discussed issues of mutual interest.

Djuranovic highly praised President Saddam Husayn's national declaration, considering it a major contribution in alleviating international tension. He asked Tariq 'Aziz to convey his greetings to President Saddam Husayn and to the Iraqi party and revolution.

Meeting With Vrhovec

LD222008 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1910 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Belgrade, May 22 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec today met with Iraqi Ba'th Party national and regional leaderships member and vice-premier Tariq 'Aziz. Current trends in international relations, in general, and the two countries' activities within the non-aligned movement, in particular, were discussed during the friendly and cordial talk.

GRLICKOV RECEIVES ROMANIAN PARTY DELEGATION

LD222148 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1523 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received a RCP delegation led by Dumitru Turcus, deputy head of a section of the RCP Central Committee.

In a long and friendly conversation they discussed cooperation between the LCY and the RCP. The Romanian party delegation is visiting Yugoslavia to agree upon the new 2-year program of cooperation between the LCY and the RCP.

SMOLE RECEIVES ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION

LD221720 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1606 GMT 22 May 80

[Text] Zagreb, May 2 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Communist Party of Italy, headed by Central Committee member Renzo Trivelli, held talks in Zagreb today with a delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslav Central Committee, headed by Joze Smole, on possibilities for the promotion of cooperation between the LCY and the Communist Party of Italy, and on how the Osimo agreements are being implemented.

Some difficulties in the implementation of the agreements were brought to notice and wish was expressed to overcome them to the mutual benefit.

President of the League of Communists of Croatia Central Committee Milka Planinc also met the delegation of the Italian Communist Party today.

SSJ COUNCIL SESSION ELECTS MIRAN POTRC PRESIDENT

LD221726 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1115 GMT 22 May 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The session of the Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia (SSJ) opened today with words (?of tribute to Comrade Tito) delivered by (?Mika Spiljak, outgoing president of the SSJ Council).

After a minute's silence as a mark of respect to Comrade Tito, who was honorary president of the SSJ, the agenda of the session was established. One of the points was the election of a new SSJ Council president for the next 1-year mandate. Then, within the framework of the first point on the agenda, Mika Spiljak, president of the SSJ Council, delivered a report on the experiences gained and further tasks of the SSJ Council in implementing Comrade Tito's initiative in collective work, decision-making and responsibility.

It must be stressed in particular that it is not enough to introduce collective work and responsibility into the political executive organs alone, and to reduce the entire orientation to this, for the collective organ, too, and not only the president alone, can very easily become bureaucratized. This can happen if it is divorced from the base, if the base does not operate and exert influence through its delegates. Collective work and responsibility must therefore be comprehended and implemented in their entirety, we must not reduce them merely to the executive organs. The executive organs must be constantly under the influence and standpoints of the basic organizations, which are the direct producers.

The Confederation of Trade Unions must by its action ensure that the efficiency of agreement-making and implementation of the decisions adopted is increased, and that the practice of collective work is strengthened in every organ, in order to frustrate every tendency or ambition toward demonstrations of leadership tendencies or careerist conduct from the very outset.

Determined opposition must be presented to the practice of forming informal groups and so-called groups of political activists [politicki aktiv] which sometimes make the decisions on behalf of the legal organs and of the members of socio-political organizations. It is through informal groups and groups of political activists that the conditions are created for decision-making outside the regular organs, for the development of unhealthy ambitions, leadership tendencies, an increase in bureaucratism, technocratism and extra-institutional links between individuals. The defense against such phenomena is precisely collective work, personal and joint responsibility, division of responsibilities in work, responsibility for [words indistinct] organs, and in this context, also, the introduction of the 1-year mandate for the president. The introduction of collective work also presumes greater responsibility for the matters and tasks for which the members of collective leaderships are responsible and with which they have been entrusted by the working class and all working people and citizens. The responsibility of each individual must be greater. It cannot be separated in a hierarchical way, for there is no hierarchy in functions. It could be said that now all members of the collective leadership and organs are "the most responsible."

Income linking and acquisiton of income by participation in joint receipts and income, by association of labor and means, are becoming the key issue and our vital tasks in overcoming the existing contradictions. These are the prerequisite for implementing the Law on Associated Labor and overall development policy.

It is essential to give greater affirmation to economic motives in economic activity, which have been too little in evidence over recent years, since many weaknesses in economic activity have been socialized and are covered by too easy price increases or by measures of the social community.

The council then verified the proposals for the new members of the SSJ Council Presidium from the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and the Socialist Republic of Croatia. The new member from the Socialist Repbulic of Slovenia is Miran Potrc, who was proposed in place of the late Janez Barboric; Milorad Viskic, current chairman of the Presidium of the Croatian Trade Union Federation, will henceforward work in the complement of this organ as a member of the Presidium by position, representing Croatia. Vlado Mihaljevic was thereby relieved of his duties of Presidium member, and was thanked for his work hitherto by Mika Spiljak.

Miran Potrc from Slovenia was unanimously elected new president of the SSJ Council, with a 1-year mandate. Potrc was elected according to the usual procedure, with consultations in republican and provincial trade union federation councils, and in federal organs and organizations.

LJUBICIC, VRHOVEC ATTEND CORKOVIC COMMEMORATION

LD221640 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 22 May 80

[Excerpt] Belgrade--A commemorative session of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense was held today, in connection with the death of Col Gen Dusan Corkovic, commander of the Zagreb Army District. The commemorative meeting was attended by Gen Nikola Ljubicic, Admiral Branko Mamula, Mika Spiljak, Josip Vrhovec, Marin Cetinic, Ivan Kukoc, Bogdan Pecotic and other high-ranking officials, and also a large number of generals, comrades in arms of Corkovic, officers and civilians serving in the Yugoslav People's Army.

After opening the session Col Gen Dzemil Sarac, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, called upon those present to observe a minute's silence as a mark of respect to the late people's hero.

Col Gen Dusan Vujatovic, assistant secretary for national defense, spoke about the personality and life's work of the late commander of the Zagreb Army District.

BORBA VIEWS RESISTANCE TO AGGRESSOR ON OCCUPIED LAND

AU230928 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 May 80 p 12

[Sreten Kovacevic article: "Views and Opinions: All-People's Defense Is the Only Alternative for the Defense of the Self-Managing Society"]

[Excerpts] The concept of all-people's defense is the only alternative for the defense of our self-managing society. The substance of the concept is a maximum usage of all our available resources in a war in order to defend the country's independence and its territorial integrity.

Proceeding from this reality, our society is undertaking measures to oppose any aggressor with all forces and means and in various kinds of resistance. This position is based on the realization that the better prepared and stronger we are, the less likely that we will be attacked, while in the case of an attack we will be in a position to ensure a victory over any aggressor, irrespective of his technical superiority.

The strength of all-people's defense is based on a conscious, organized and creative involvement of all people in opposing an aggressor and in the people's ability to prepare various ways and means of resistance in the defense of freedom and independence.

Forms of Resistance

In this connection, the concept envisages:
--That members of all organizations outside the armed forces will also participate in the struggle and resistance;
--That from the first day of the aggression Yugoslavia's entire territory will be a single battleground;
--That the aggressor will be resolutely resisted on the temporarily occupied territory with all forces and means and with the use of various forms of resistance.

When one speaks about resistance outside the armed struggle or about resistance outside the armed forces, it should be understood that the term "outside" is only of an organizational and not an essential nature. The system of all-people's defense is a complex system composed of:

--The armed forces (the Yugoslav People's Army and the territorial defense) which are characterized by a unified organization, a structure adapted in peacetime for the needs in war, a unified principle of leading and commanding, material-technical equipment, training according to its aims and such.
--Other organizations (political, social, economic and the like). These organizations have quite definite tasks in the concept of the country's defense.

The organizations outside the armed forces led by the LCY are ideological-political organizers and proponents of resistance, the mobilizers of mass participation and the proponents of the material basis of defense. In a narrow sense, these organizations could also be treated as proponents of resistance outside the armed forces, for the needs of the armed forces and for the needs of the armed struggle and the country's defense in general.

The problems of resistance on a temporarily occupied territory have specific characteristics depending on the extent and forms of resistance involved. The specific characteristics result from the fact that the aggressor is physically present on such a territory, that he has at his disposal the resources needed to terrorize the population and control physical goods. It is precisely for this reason that all forms of resistance on the temporarily occupied territory must be carried out in such a way that the struggle against the aggressor will not result in the destruction of the population or loss of vital interests. In principle, the means we will use in the struggle against the aggressor must be in accordance with the goals we want to achieve with this struggle.

Mass destruction of goods must be applied only rarely and only when it will inflict a decisive blow on the enemy, a blow decisive for the outcome of the struggle, but this can be done only on the basis of special appraisals and decisions. The decisions on such measures should, as a rule, be adopted for each and every individual case by the appropriate organs of the republics and provinces, or the federation.

There should be no dilemmas as regards the "illegal" and "legal" forms of resistance. For our society and for all its organizations every form of resistance to an aggressor is legal and results from not only the right, but also the duty of our citizens to defend our country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. This principle has been legalized through our constitutional-legal system and it forms the basis for the overall concept of our country's defense.

Naturally, the possibility is not excluded that the aggressor may proclaim every resistance to the regime and system that he may try to establish on the temporarily occupied territory as illegal. In this connection, it is almost unnecessary to stress that all our concrete preparations, actions and operations will be kept secret from the aggressor. It will be done by conspiracy in order to achieve the full extent of surprise and create the conditions for achieving the maximum effects.

RIBICIC: HEGEMONIST INTERFERENCE MAIN FORM OF IMPERIALISM

AU221416 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 May 80 p 3

[Text] Ljubljana, 20 May, TANJUG--At its session today the Presidium of the Slovene Republican SAWP Conference paid homage to the late President Tito with a minute of silence.

At the session Mitja Ribicic, president of the republican SAWP Conference, said among other things: "On 4 May Tito's heart ceased to beat.... The time of farewell came, a magnificent and proud farewell before the entire world.... The world began to understand Yugoslavia and Tito's role in it, the role of a man among his people who understood the elementary interests of all peoples and men of his own country....

"Tito has left it to us to struggle for democracy by struggling for self-management and nonalignment. The SAWP is aware of this responsibility. Our interest is not only in defending the achievements of the partisan victory and self-managing democracy as well as Yugoslavia's independent international position outside the bloc spheres of interest. Our interest is not only in remaining such as we are now but also in further developing in the future. We will further continue to deepen and broaden the freedom of human activity and the political system of socialist self-management especially in those fields into which the influence of associated labor and knowledge has not as yet penetrated. We will be in the front ranks of struggle for new political and economic relations among peoples, in the front ranks of struggle for the nonaligned movement and against war, violence and the hegemonist interference which is the main form of contemporary imperialism. We will continue to strengthen our own, Tito's road to socialism."

At its session the Presidium discussed the question of further assertion and development of the SAWP's social role. According to Ivo Zorcic, member of the Executive Committee of the republican SAWP conference, who delivered the introductory report on this topic, in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia the Socialist Alliance is increasingly becoming the internal cohesive and moving force of the delegate system.

The social activity in the implementation of the economic stabilization policy was the main item on the session's agenda. The current great efforts of the workers class and all working people of Slovenia for higher productivity and better work organization were pointed out in this connection. The work results now exceed all expectations. All forms of spending are becoming less active, exports are increasing. The recovery programs of those work organizations that operated with losses last year are being successfully implemented.

SERBIAN BODIES DISCUSS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

AU211810 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 May 80 p 7

[Text] Belgrade, 19 May, TANJUG--A joint session of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia and the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia (Dobrivoje Vidic presiding) today discussed working proposals for amending the SFRY Constitution and the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in connection with implementing Comrade Tito's initiative on further strengthening collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility and on introducing a 1-year term of office for president or chairman.

Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and member of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia, made an introductory speech on work on the constitutional changes.

As was announced, the session noted that very intensive sociopolitical activity on a creative application of Comrade Tito's initiative was developed in the League of Communists and in other sociopolitical organizations, organs of the sociopolitical communities and in the self-managing organizations and communities.

Past activity developed in accordance with the adopted positions on amending the constitution and according to the determined deadlines and that ensures that further work on such questions will develop according to agreed dynamics.

On the basis of the discussion held, competent organs and organizations in the Socialist Republic of Serbia will continue their work in order to further coordinate views and to draw up draft constitutional amendments within the determined time limits.

The two Presidiums were acquainted with reports on the consequences of the earthquake in the Kopaonik area and with measures being taken.

POLITIKA REPORTS REGIONAL EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE

Kraljevo Region

AU230805 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 May 80 p 8

[V. Blagojevic report]

[Summary] Kraljevo, 20 May--According to an official of the Assembly of the Kraljevo region, no one was killed in the three communes of the region most affected by the earthquake on 18 May--Brus, Raska and Aleksandrovac--but 60 persons were injured, 10 of them seriously. Over 1,000 dwellings and privately owned buildings have been either destroyed or so seriously damaged that they cannot be used. Some work sites and communication facilities have also been damaged.

Some 3,500 people have been made homeless what they need most are blankets and tents. The regional and communal civil defense staffs have immediately extended all the necessary assistance to these people. Medical teams have been sent to the area, as well as trucks with water and food. The first 400 tents have arrived from Montenegro.

Kosovo Communes

AU230806 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 May 80 p 8

[Summary] Pristina, 20 May, TANJUG--According to first reports, of the 300 dwellings damaged by the earthquake in the Leposavic commune on Sunday, 48 will have to be torn down, while 103 need extensive repairs. Several public buildings and five primary school buildings will have to be torn down due to heavy damage.

The Kosovo Provincial Civil Defense Staff today announced that the earthquake also caused material damage in three other Kosovo communes.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON AVBELJ'S VIEWS ON COUNTRY

The following is a correction to the item entitled "Slovenia's Avbelj Views Country's Future," published in the 19 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page I 11:

In the sixth paragraph, first through last lines substitute "president" for "member", to read: "At the closing of the festivities of the manifestations connected with the 24th hike along the trails of partisan Ljubljana, Viktor Avbelj, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, addressed the crowds gathered at Liberation Square today."

BRIEFS

KOSOVO COUNCIL MEMBER--Pristina--At the session of all three chambers of the Kosovo Assembly Dr Zeki Bejtualhu was elected member of the Kosovo Executive Council. He was also appointed director of the Provincial Institute for Social Planning. Dr Bejtualhu was born in 1939 and is of Albanian nationality. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0953 GMT 20 May 80 LD]